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# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1603 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 中國郵政特准掛號認作新聞紙類 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

## TO CRUSH RUMANIA BEFORE YEAR ENDS IS GERMANS' PLAN

### Concentrating Great Forces; Russia Also Brings Up Big Re-inforcements

### STRONG PRESSURE

### Defence Gains on One Side Of Alt; Yields Ground At Saracibste

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 13.—Apparently trustworthy information states that the Central Powers are concentrating great forces against Rumania, whom they will do their utmost to crush before the end of the year.

Paris, November 13.—A telegram from Petrograd confirms the arrival of numerous Russian re-inforcements on the Transylvanian front, chiefly in the Predeal sector.

Bukharest, November 13.—We repulsed two enemy attacks north-west of Bustem. The battle continued all day long in the region of Dragoslavele. We maintained our positions.

We repulsed all attacks on the left bank of the River Alt, but yielded ground in the region of Saracibste, on the right bank.

The pressure of the enemy continues to be very strong in Jiul Valley. Violent fighting occurred south-east of Orsova.

Petrograd, November 13.—An official communique reports: We sank the majority of the enemy's torpedo-boats which entered the Bay of Finland and bombarded the coast on Friday.

Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians were repulsed, with great losses. The enemy are attacking persistently south of Dorna Vatra, in the region of Hollo and Toldesh.

The enemy pushed back the Rumanians in Ojtuz Valley, but the Rumanians occupied the heights north and south of Toidvedoling. The enemy are fiercely attacking in the region of Kimpolung.

A battle is proceeding in Jiul Valley and near Orsova. Our left wing advanced slightly in the Dobrudja.

## *Wilson Is Re-elected Is Washington Cable To Peking Legation*

Telegraphic advice was received yesterday by Mr. Thomas Sammons, the U. S. Consul-General here, from the American Legation in Peking, stating that the Department of State at Washington had announced that the latest returns indicated the re-election of President Wilson.

## *Ask Japanese Gifts For British Forces*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, November 13.—The Asahi Shimbun appeals to Japanese to subscribe to the Over-seas Christmas Fund for British troops in the trenches.

## *Urge Mobilising All Britishers Under 26*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—The Daily Mail states that the Man-Power Distribution Board recommends the calling up of all men under 26 years of age, with a few exceptions and all unskilled men under 31.

### *The Weather*

Overcast weather, with a northerly gale. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 61.9 and the minimum 50.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 70.7 and 49.5.

## *Curb on Press in Tientsin Matter Is Urged by Allied And Also Neutral Legations*

### Fear Personal Attacks May Affect Prestige; Hsu Shu-cheng's Impeachment Rejected by Representatives

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, November 14.—In view of the violent personal attacks made in the Chinese Press against the French Charge d'Affaires, over the Laohsikai affair, which are considered likely to affect the prestige of the Diplomatic Corps generally, if allowed to pass unnoticed, the allied and neutral Ministers and the French Charge d'Affaires have forwarded identical notes to the Waichiaopu, requesting the Chinese Government to take measures to control the tone of the Press.

The Bill impeaching Hsu Shucheng, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, has been rejected by the House of Representatives.

Although the President has refused to accept the resignation of Hsu Shih-ying, according to the latest reports Hsu declines to resume office.

He has now returned to Peking, under the persuasion of the President and may resume office tomorrow.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of Hsu Shih-chang, who is expected to arrive from Honan on the 15th inst. Political circles are looking to Hsu Shih-chang to solve the present Cabinet crisis, which centers round Sun Hung-yi and Hsu Shih-ying and the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. The efforts of various influential personages have hitherto proved without result.

**Strike in French Concession**

*Ostasiatische Lloyd*

Peking, November 14.—According to the Sinchungkuopao, all Chinese workmen employed in the French Concession in Tientsin gave up their work last night.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, urged the Waichiaopu to reply to the demands in connection with the Chengchiatung incident, as he was leaving for Mukden tonight.

The resignation of Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, has been refused by President Li Yuan-hung. Hsu, who was staying in Tientsin, has returned to Peking. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, has asked for five days' leave, which is commented on by the Chinese press as the first sign of his early resignation.

**Say Terms Reached**

Peking, November 12.—It has become clear from the explanations given by Premier Tuan Chi-jui at the Senate on November 11 that Japan, Great Britain and Russia mediated between China and France with regard to the question of the extension of the French Concession at Tientsin and both sides made concessions.

France will hand over the occupied area and China will open it for foreign trade and the policing will be effected jointly by China and France.

The natives of Tientsin have sent representatives to Premier Tuan Chi-jui and urged the Premier to take up a strong attitude but the Premier replied that he is unable to do so. Thus the natives of Tientsin are reported to be prepared to send up several thousand people to Peking to go to the official residence of the Premier to negotiate with him strongly.

### *To Investigate Financial Conditions of Provinces*

In order to investigate financial conditions in the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow, which are well known as the poorest of the country, the Ministry of Finance has appointed Mr. Tseng Li-hsiung to proceed to the two provinces.

The government has decided to appoint men to proceed to all provinces to make certain of the real incomes and expenditures. It is understood men have already been appointed to proceed to Szechuen, Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan and Shansi.

Mr. Tseng arrived in Shanghai yesterday, and will proceed to Canton where he is instructed to make an investigation before going on to Yunnan and Kweichow.

## LAURENTIC'S PRISONERS ARE BACK IN SHANGHAI

### Taken by British Off s.s. China Last February, They Were Sent To Australia

The thirty-seven prisoners of war taken on February 18 of this year from the American steamship China by a British cruiser arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning by the s.s. Malta from Hongkong. The British government recently ordered their release from the Liverpool, Australia, prison camp, following protests made by the American Department of State.

The members of the party, which included twenty-seven Germans, eight Austrians and two Turks, appeared to be well and happy although they complained of the treatment they received in the Liverpool camp where more than 5,000 Germans and Austrians have been held prisoners since the beginning of the war. Some of the men will remain in Shanghai while others will go to San Francisco. All were given passports from Australia to Shanghai.

The men were taken prisoners when the British cruiser Laurentic overhauled the s.s. China near the entrance to the Yangtszekiang and taken to Hongkong where they were placed in the military barracks prison. It was charged that they were engaged in the collection of arms and that they were shifting their operations from Shanghai to Manila.

## *Wilbur Carr on Way For Visit To Berlin*

### *Director of Washington Consular Department Has Already Been to Vienna*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, November 8.—A report from Vienna states that the Director of the Consular Department at Washington, Wilbur Carr, who has been staying in Vienna for some days, is leaving today for Berlin.

## EX-SULTAN OF DARFUR SLAIN; TROOPS ROUTED

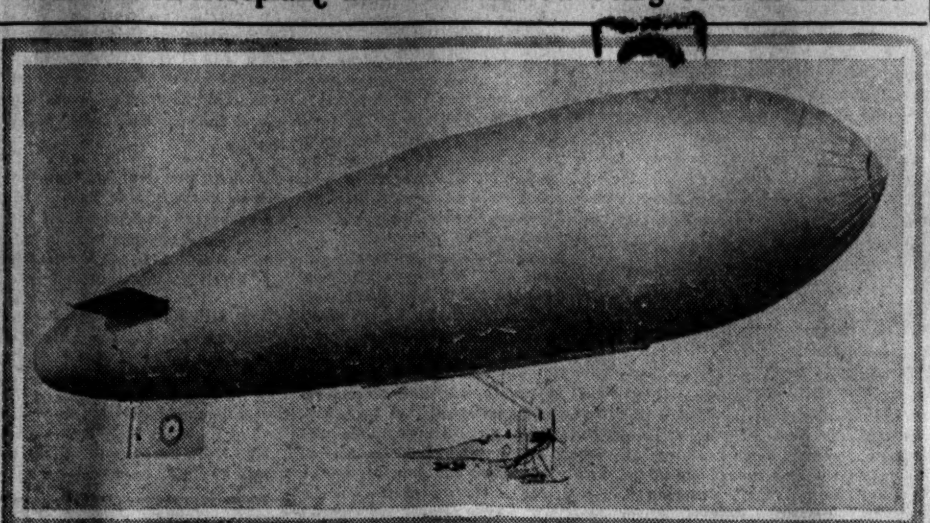
### British Egyptian Force Rounds Up Rebels Without Suffering Single Casualty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: A detachment of 300 troops belonging to the Egyptian army, which was despatched to Ei Fasher in October, for the purpose of rounding-up a band of rebels in the province of Darfur, headed by the ex-Sultan Ali Dinar, suddenly moved from Didis and reached Kulme on the 3rd. They encountered a few tribesmen and, after a little opposition, captured 100 rifles and 300 camels.

Our mounted troops pursued the main body, who had retired westward towards Sugai and caught them up and attacked on the 6th. Ali Dinar was killed and we took 200 prisoners, besides capturing 340 rifles, 2,500 rounds of ammunition, 6,000 cattle and other material. We had no casualties.

## Combination Aeroplane and Balloon Now Being Used at Salonica



The British forces at Salonica are using a new type of aircraft for scouting purposes. It is a combination of a dirigible balloon and aeroplane. The lifting power is supplied by a huge gas bag, almost as large as the German Zeppelins in size, while the car is the regulation body of an aeroplane, with the propeller supplying the motive power. The top picture shows the unique craft in the air, while below is a close up picture of the "car" photographed as the craft was landing.

## *Mutiny at Chowchun Over Pay Question Is Promptly Put Down*

### *Dissatisfied Troops Join Disbanded Men in Raiding District; Order Restored*

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, November 14.—A report from Tsinanfu states that the disbanded revolutionary troops at Chowchun, dissatisfied with the small amount of extra pay, mutinied and proceeded to raid the district, in co-operation with the disbanded troops at the Weihsien. The mutineers from Chowchun marched towards Yangchow, but were met by Government troops.

A conflict ensued, in which the mutineers were defeated and fled. The mutineers from Weihsien who were attempting to join the Chowchun band were also cut off by Government troops at Changlo and dispersed. Steps are being taken to restore order.

### Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta ...Nov. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 16
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Nov. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Nov. 18
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 27

For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Nov. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Nov. 26
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Colombo on November 6, per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here on December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

## *Mrs. Winterhalter Earnestly Urges Navy League Support*

### 'Object Is to Maintain Navy So Strong No Military Nation Can Send Troops to Attack Us'

More than three hundred American residents of Shanghai heard Mrs. A. H. Winterhalter talk on the organization and work of the Navy League of America at the Palace Hotel last evening. The lecture was given under the auspices of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai. Following the address of Mrs. Winterhalter, who is the wife of Admiral Winterhalter of the Asiatic Fleet, Mr. T. R. Jernigan and Dr. S. A. Ransom spoke endorsing the aims of the Navy League.

Mrs. Winterhalter's talk, which sparkled with earnest and patriotic touches, follows:

Officers and members of the club, ladies and gentlemen: The officers of the club have been kind enough to permit me to address you today on the subject of the Navy League of the United States, and I thank them. It was an appeal from the headquarters of the League in Washington that prompted me to solicit the privilege.

The Navy League is an association of people who wish to keep war out of the United States, and believe that the surest way to do it is to maintain a Navy so strong that no military nation can send its troops across the ocean to attack us. It has no connection with any business or political organization of any kind. It is not pro-anybody or anything, nor anti-anybody, or anything, but just plain patriotic American!

Its purposes are to acquire and spread before the citizens of the country—at home and abroad—information as to the condition of the United States naval forces and ships and to awaken public interest and activity in all matters tending to aid, improve and develope the efficiency of the Navy by strong state committees and sections, by a corps of public speakers and field secretaries. The Navy League advocates a Navy strong enough to meet on equal terms the Navy of the strongest probable adversary, a council of national defense, a naval reserve which will include honorably discharged men of the Navy, the Naval Militia and men from the Merchant Marine. These are the things the Navy League stands for.

Each administration of the past two decades has asked for an increased Navy, but pacifists and peace societies have exerted their efforts to defeat naval appropriations and it was not until the last session of Congress when Mr. Daniels, the present Secretary of the Navy, by his unfailing faithful devotion to the vital interests of our country succeeded in securing the largest naval appropriation bill ever passed by Congress, which was for three hundred and fifteen million dollars ($315,000,000).

This large appropriation raised a cry of protest from the pacifists but they failed to realize that battleships are cheaper than battles; 315,000,000 of gold dollars is a large sum, but it dwindles into insignificance when we consider that, as the papers tell us, it is costing Great Britain 30,000,000 gold per day in this present awful war. At that rate this $315,000,000, just appropriated for our Navy, would last, if we were at war, just 10½ days. So which is the cheapest? To prevent war by being sufficiently protected, or by our weakness invite aggression?

As to this 315 million dollars, the people of America have, by re-electing President Wilson, endorsed this large appropriation. However, in the campaign just closed, Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists declared themselves of one mind regarding preparedness and a strong navy. Our Navy has 21,000 miles of coast line to defend; the United

(Continued on Page 2)

## ST. PIERRE DIVION TAKEN BY BRITISH; BIG GERMAN LOSS

### Line Is Broken Along Front Of Five Miles to Depth Of a Mile

### 3,300 SURRENDER

### Beaumont Hamel, Considered to Be Impregnable, Is Also Conquered

### FORT DOUAUMONT

### Still Intact; German Report Of Damage Labeled Invention

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: This morning we attacked the German positions on both banks of the Ancre. Already, a considerable number of prisoners have been taken.

We successfully discharged gas and our raiders entered the German trenches south-east of Armentieres.

General Haig reported this evening: We are attacking astride the River Ancre and have penetrated the enemy's defences on a front of five miles and captured the strongly fortified village of St. Pierre Divion. The attack was delivered before daylight, in a thick mist.

The enemy's losses are severe. 3,300 prisoners have already been counted and more are coming in. The fighting continues.

The German line we have captured was exceptionally strong.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France reports: We attacked early today and already, by 2.20 this afternoon, have advanced the British line on both sides of the Ancre to a maximum depth of a mile, capturing the village of Beaumont Hamel—considered by the Germans to be impregnable—and St. Pierre Divion and also some valuable trenches northward of Serre.

**Held for Two Years**

All these positions form part of the heavily fortified original German main line, which they have occupied for upwards of two years. Many prisoners have been taken; 2,000 have already been collected in our advanced cages.

Fighting continues around Serre, the only place which was not captured by our first assault.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters has visited Fort Douaumont. He says that the Germans abandoned the fort hurriedly on September 23, owing to a big explosion in the magazine. There is no doubt they meant to return, but the French forestalled them.

The official German statements about the evacuation and the damage done to the fort are total inventions. Except for a big hole in the roof, made by the French heavy shells, the fort is undamaged and every apartment can be utilised. The electric-light is in good order.

German signs and directions are still on the walls, while considerable stores of German bully-beef and biscuits were left in the fort. The French Commandant's table is littered with German stationery and books.

Two 75s and a heavy gun left by the French when they evacuated the position remain. Sixty Germans, who were asphyxiated by an explosion, months ago, are solidly immured in an inner wall, like faithless nuns.

**Demolish New Defences**

Paris, November 13.—The battle of Saillisel was resumed on Saturday afternoon, after an artillery preparation which swept away the enemy's new works.

Detachments of French troops assaulted the ruins of the village and desperate fighting ensued, the enemy offering a most vigorous resistance. Nevertheless, the fiery dash of the French crumpled up two Bavarian battalions and re-took the greater part of the village.

The houses were taken one by one. Each harbored one or more

machine-guns. At 4 o'clock, the whole central part of the village was in our hands.

The battle continued the whole evening and through the greater part of the night. A document found on staff-officers showed that the German High Command had ordered Saillisel to be held at all costs.

The official communique issued this afternoon stated that there is nothing to report.

Nine bombarding and seven escorting British naval aeroplanes bombed the blast-furnaces at Saintingbery, north-east of Saarbruck. All returned safely. Two German aeroplanes bombed Belfort. Five civilians were injured.

The communique in the evening stated that the day has been relatively calm on the whole front.

## Mrs. Winterhalter Urges Navy League

(Continued from Page 1)

States Navy has more harbors with cities and a larger number of strategic points to defend than has any other Nation's Navy.

George Washington said: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." Thus spoke the Father of Our Country—so the Navy League was formed, not to make war, but to prevent war.

Our Navy has a glorious record, but its good work has not been confined to the war sphere. Outside of the war sphere among the services rendered by the Navy have been the suppression of both piracy and the African slave trade; the opening of Japan and Korea; Arctic and Antarctic exploration and relief; protection of the fur seal; pioneer work of coast and geodetic survey; pioneer work of the Weather Bureau; the work of the Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office; exploration and preliminary surveys for various isthmian canal routes; protection of missionaries and citizens abroad; frequent prevention of insurrection in the West Indies, Central and South America. At this present moment we have a large force in Haiti and Santo Domingo; you will recall that it was on the shores of Santo Domingo the armored cruiser Memphis was recently destroyed by a tidal wave; relief from earthquake and flood famine, as for instance at Messina and Martinique and in China; wireless communication with ships at sea, warning of storms and danger. The Navy's wireless has been the means of saving hundreds of lives.

All this, however, is apart from the main issue; America must be prepared to protect herself. It is not sufficient that the Administration should guard the nation—it is the citizens, the people themselves, who must never lose sight of the country's safety. It was this thought that inspired the men who formed the association known as the Navy League. It is not part of the regular Navy, but separate. It was formed in 1903, and up to that time we were the only first class nation that did not possess a Navy League. In no country is there a better and larger field for a Navy League than in the United States. In no country is the legislative power more responsive to the popular will, yet the Navy League, formed in 1903, languished for years with only 7,000 members until the great awful war forced upon the people of our country consideration of problems never before so closely brought home to us. The agency other nations have so successfully used to strengthen their navies is for Americans personified in the Navy League.

I am not invoking your sympathies with regard to an unknown thing, but to a well tried, successful scheme proven by three of the foremost countries of the world, possessing three of the largest navies. In these countries the associations are known by a name that varies, but whose name indicates what is suggested by ours, and they have been essential factors in building up their sea power. These societies—these foreign Navy Leagues you may say, have numbered their members by the million. They have not only preached but they have practiced. They have taught to adults and children the virtue of patriotism by written and spoken words, music, the theater, the pulpit, the stereopticon, the moving pictures, and, above all, the country's press has been enlisted in the propaganda for the rearing and maintaining of a Navy—when their treasury permitted they have even built a war vessel and presented it to their state. Every Navy Department welcomed the cooperation of their national agency in the shape of its Navy League. Popular interest has been aroused and maintained.

Our Navy League, formed in 1903, with only a few members, now has 100,000 men; among its officers and directors are such men as General Horace Porter, Colonel Robert M. Thompson (himself a graduate of the Naval Academy), Perry Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Bacon (former Ambassador to France), Herbert Satterlee (former Assistant Secretary of the Navy), James Gordon Bennett, owner of the New York Herald, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Henry Watterson, Myron T. Herrick, Joseph H. Choate (former Ambassador to Great Britain), Cardinal Gibbons, Lyman Abbot and a score of other representative men.

It was not until 1915, however, that the women of America waked up. On July 4, 1915, patriotic women in Washington formed the Woman's Section of the Navy League, an organization devoted to the duty of insuring the United States against the possibility of being invaded by a foreign foe. The founders of the Woman's Section felt that in these days of national strife and danger the women of the country ought to rally to the cause of patriotism as did the heroic women of historic periods.

Among the founders of the Woman's Section were Miss Mabel Boardman, Head of the Red Cross in America; Mrs. William Cummings Story, President of the D. A. R.; Mrs. George Dewey; Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan; also the President of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Pledges of membership were printed and sent to representative women all over the country, on a test of sentiment. They were speedily signed and returned, and requests for more made it necessary to print many times the original number. From its inception the Woman's Section idea has spread like wild-fire all over the country. In the first month of its existence over 8,000 women signed and returned pledges and now over 250,000 women have signed and we hope for a million by March 1. The call of "Patriotism, Americanism and National Defense" has rallied to the standards of the Woman's Section from every walk of life, and representatives of the most widely separated interests and positions. The Section recognizes no dividing issues among women, but gladly welcomes women of every organization and affiliation to its ranks. Leaders in the suffrage movement, leaders in the movement *opposed* to woman's suffrage, members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and of the various women's organizations connected with the D. A. R. and G. A. R. find a common ground in the cause of National Defense.

**Organization**

A National Committee of 1,000 of the leading women of America, some 25 from each state, has been organized to direct the work and arrange the details of the campaign for National Defense. In addition, State Committees, each 500 strong, have been formed. The Woman's Section has already branches in every State in the United States and is forming local sections in every town and village.

When the men and women at home have so patriotically, enthusiastically, responded to the call, should not the Americans who live in the Far East and who look to the American Navy for protection be interested and show their interest and patriotism as much as those who live at home? Shall we not all become members?

Americans in Shanghai are brought into closer contact with the Navy than are millions in the United States who live in the interior. A woman of long residence in the Far East said to me recently, "Oh when one lives so long away from home, patriotism dies." I do not believe this is so. Patriotism may sleep, but it never dies! I do not believe there is an American, man or woman, in Shanghai, who does not feel a thrill of pride and love every time he or she catches a glimpse of that Flag floating on one of those white ships lying at anchor in the harbor. Do we Americans love our country less than other nations love theirs?

Last Friday a small informal meeting was held here by a few loyal Americans to whom I explained that when I sent home my last membership fee, the Headquarters sent me a letter, asking if I could not awaken interest here and start a Section. I am happy to say that those loyal Americans embraced the idea with enthusiasm and a committee was formed to see what could be done to secure members, and that committee asked the members of the various American organizations to attend this meeting and hear me explain the purpose, aims and work of the Navy League of the United States. Some permanent section, organization or department should be founded which the loyal Americans here can keep alive and thus be in touch with the Home Headquarters.

When one becomes a member of the Navy League a pledge is given, it is a patriotic pledge—among other things it says, "I will make my home a center of American ideals and patriotism and endeavor to teach the children in my care to cherish and revere Our Country and its history and to uphold its honor and fair repute in their generation," and so I do hope you will all feel you have helped your Country, done your bit when you become a member of the Navy League. I joined long ago.

I speak for the Home Headquarters when I say we want all Americans abroad as members. We want your influence, we want your love of country nourished, we want your moral support, we want your defense of Our Flag, that Flag whose honor has never been tarnished; we can never do too much for the Flag that gave us liberty.

Your Flag and our Flag,
And how it floats today
O'er your land and my land
And half the world away.
Blood red and rose red,
Its stripes for ever gleam;
Snow white and soul white,
The good forefathers' dream!
The one Flag! The great Flag!
The Flag for me and you!
Glorified, all else beside,
The red and white and blue.

### *News Brevities*

Sir Henry May, Governor of Hongkong, who arrived in Shanghai last week, has gone up country on a shooting tour.

• • •

The various companies of the Shanghai Fire Brigade are training hard for the Shield Competition arranged by the Insurance Societies. The competition will take place Saturday at the Race Course. The members of the Hongkew company were out early yesterday for practice and the Deluge Company will be out this morning.

• • •

The evidence in the suit for damages against Mr. A. U. Belyea brought by the relatives of a deceased ricsha coolie was closed in H. M.'s Supreme Court yesterday before Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge. The court reserved judgment. Mr. H D. Rodger appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. John Hays for Mr. Belyea.

• • •

It is understood that most of the Japanese policemen selected for duty in Shanghai are expert fencers and experts in Jiujitsu. One of the men is of the fourth grade and four of the first grade of Jiujitsu, while several are of the fourth grade of Japanese fencing.

• • •

A fine assortment of Tientsin and Peking carpets and rugs will be found at the establishment of Yu Feng-tscheng & Co., Nos. 18-20 Rue Paul Beau. This firm also caters extensively to the wholesale trade.

• • •

The Mikimoto Pearl Store, of Tokio, Osaka and London, has opened a branch store at 31 Nanking Road, where are offered for sale "Mikimoto Culture Pearls," diamonds and other precious stones and jewelry.

• • •

Mr. J. C. Carter has kindly consented to give his illustrated lecture on "The Tai-Ping Rebellion" in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, this evening at 8 o'clock. This is a subject of deep interest, and it is hoped a large number of Chinese and foreigners will take advantage of the opportunity to hear Mr. Carter. The lecture will be given in English, interpreted into Chinese by Mr. S K. Tsao, the Senior Chinese Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

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Mr. Liang Chi-chiao will leave Canton on November 18, for Shanghai. He probably will arrive here on the 21st.

• • •

A record for speedy administration of justice was made in the U.S. Consular Court yesterday when Carl Gunter was arraigned before Mr. Perkins on a charge of vagrancy. Gunter was arrested, tried, sentenced and was on board ship bound for Bilibid prison in the Philippine Islands within a period of three hours. Gunter has spent twelve years in China and ten years in Japan. He had had several previous convictions.

• • •

Miss Jessie Ackerman's morning lecture course will be continued this morning at the home of Mrs. Connell, No. 4 The Bund, instead of the assembly hall of the Y.M.C.A.

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man, and I myself have bought two or three plots of land.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that, if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our speciality is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

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39 Nanking Road

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*A cordial invitation is extended to patrons to visit the establishment.*

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Diamonds—Oriental Pearls—
Precious Stones—Platinum—
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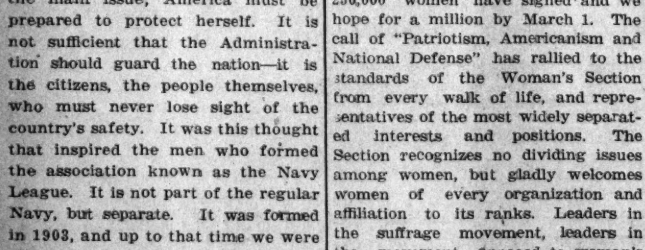
**Mikimoto Pearl Store**
TOKIO—OSAKA—LONDON.



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# MYSTERIES OF WAR THAT ARE UNSOLVED

## True Story of the Audacious And Fate of the Karlsruhe Still Locked in Secrecy

## BREMEN CASE A PUZZLE

## Disappearance of Von Rintelen Another Chapter Prolific Of Many Rumors

New York, October 8.—So vast has been the extent and so rapid the progress of the European war that a public which sees in the papers every morning the news of greater things than the world has seen in centuries has little attention left for the minor incidents. Behind the great campaigns and the national movements and sentiment which make up the bulk of the war news there is a whole wilderness of dramatic and picturesque and mysterious happenings, which pass by unremarked in the rush of larger things simply because the mind cannot follow them all.

Yet there is much reason to think that the literature and the legends of the war will a hundred years from now cluster for the most part around incidents of which little has been heard as yet, and that little forgotten. Many things which have been passed over by Governments and press and people with the barest notice, because more immediate things were occupying the attention, will be taken up later by students and found to possess all the qualities that make for stories and dramas and legends—and it is to be feared that by the time students get down to the minutiae of the war legends will have all but crowded out the truth on everything except the major events, and a good many of those.

Besides these incidents, there are other matters the entire truth about which is known to one or more Chancelleries or War Ministries, but has so far been kept secret by the censorship, for fear of exciting popular turmoil. And there is still a third class of incidents that have never been adequately explained—the truth about which is perhaps known to no one and for which perhaps no explanation ever will come to light.

**First Aeroplane Raid**

In this latter class is what was regarded as the first aeroplane raid of the war. On August 2, 1914, the day after Germany's declaration of war on Russia, but before war had been declared or hostilities commenced between Germany and France—the news came from Berlin that a French aeroplane had dropped bombs on Nurnberg. Now, aerial warfare was still a novelty at that time—the Italo-Turkish war and the Balkan conflicts had seen the barest beginning of bomb dropping and air scouting; and the news of this raid on a Bavarian city aroused considerable interest. But there was so much news from everywhere in those first days that it got only a few lines, with no detailed explanation except that the machine had appeared, dropped bombs, which did no damage, and had been driven off by artillery. The next day came declarations of war right and left, the invasion of Belgium, fighting before Liege; and the air attack on Nurnberg was no longer a matter of interest.

But recollection of it persisted in Germany. It became part of the history of the first week of the war; so there was some surprise when German semi-official sources, in a passing reference to the incident months later, called it a Russian aeroplane. Evidently the Germans themselves didn't know where the mysterious flier came from. Now, the point of all this lies in the location of Nurnberg—in Northern Bavaria, some 200 miles from the nearest point of the French frontier and nearly twice as far from the border of Russian Poland. Flights of greater length than this have been made during the war; to attack Nurnberg from either Verdun or Warsaw was not a physical impossibility. But why Nurnberg? It was the only city attacked; the next day a French flier was shot down near the German-Dutch frontier, west of Cologne, but there were no more raids into Germany for more than a year. And Nurnberg, this city far in the interior, is known principally for the beauties of its mediaeval streets. It is no military center of importance—or was not, before the war. Between Nurnberg and the French frontier, or Nurnberg and the Russian frontier, lie railroad centers, mobilization depots, munition arsenals, base fortresses innumerable; why should a single aeroplane pass all these by and fly to the very center of Germany to drop bombs on monuments of art? Even the Germans had not began to destroy historic monuments in those days.

So strange did the incident appear that British and French authorities have been inclined to accuse the Germans of deliberately inventing the whole thing to arouse feeling against France. But apparently many persons saw bombs dropped, and the Germans would hardly have gone so far as this to build up a fictitious story. So the war's first aeroplane raid is still a mystery, and perhaps it will never be known who was the solitary flier or whence he came.

**Mystery of the Far East**

Another mystery which offers ready made a plot for a marvelous adventure novel is the fate of the eight Germans who left Kiaochaou soon after war was declared on an overland trip through China and Mongolia, with the purpose of blowing up bridges on the Siberian railroad. Already it was apparent that the movement of troops and munitions along the transcontiental line from Vladivostok might have an important bearing on the war, and in a country much of which was sparsely settled and had few facilities for repair work, the destruction of one or two bridges might have held up traffic for months. But nothing more was heard of the Germans after the news came out that they had started on their adventure; so presumably Russian or Japanese spies found them out, or they were killed by hostile natives in the more uncivilized regions through which their route lay.

The merchant submarine Bremen is another mystery which optimists at New London expect to be solved any day by the arrival of the vessel. But the dispassionate observer is not so sanguine. The German profit in money, and still more in esteem, from the successful voyage of the Deutschland was so great that there was every reason to believe that the Ozean-Rhederei would do its best to duplicate the feat as soon as possible. The Bremen's arrival was promised day by day for nearly a fortnight, but she never arrived. Since then there have been rumors galore—that she was sunk by accident, captured by a British ship, or that she never left Germany. But it is as difficult to believe that the British would keep concealed the capture of an undersea merchantman as to suppose that the Germans would have brought on themselves the certain loss of prestige which must have come after the much advertised Bremen failed to put in an appearance.

The fate of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which terrorized British shipping in the South Atlantic early in the war and won a reputation second only to that of the Emden, has never been established with anything like definiteness, although the British Admiralty has stated that it has every reason to believe that the Karlsruhe was sunk in November, 1914. Certainly after that there were no more captures by the cruiser, which had taken seventeen British merchant ships in the first three months of war. Dozens of British warships, including two or three fast and powerful battle cruisers, were combing the Caribbean and the South Atlantic for the German raider, and if they had caught her they would have blazoned the news far and wide. But except for one or two indecisive actions at the very outset of the war the Karlsruhe seems to have succeeded in evading a fight quite successfully.

The general belief has been that she was wrecked by a storm, and there came to Brooklyn the tale of an unidentified skipper, who had seen her hull stranded on one of the Windward Islands. Another story, this one from Copenhagen, said that she had blown up while the crew was at tea. But none of these stories has the stamp of authority, and Newport News, not the least credulous of cities, was for a long time confident that the Karlsruhe would follow the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich into interment.

**Wild Rumors from India**

There are other features of the war's progress which are quite as much of a mystery to the general public as those already listed; but the truth about them is known well enough to the Governments of the countries affected, and will perhaps come out some years after the war is over. For instance, the situation in British India. Wild rumors from German sources told of riots approaching the dimensions of revolution in various Indian cities, and of invasions from the Afghan frontier by tribes stirred up by the entrance of the Sultan of Turkey, the Caliph of Moslems, into the war. These were denied vigorously by the British, who pointed to the large Indian armies in France and Mesopotamia and East Africa as an indication that all was safe at home. Yet there was an iron censorship on any news out of India; Americans were not welcomed as travelers, and those who told stories of fighting on the border were denounced as pro-German liars, until a few weeks ago a member of the British Government, speaking in Parliament, admitted that since the war began there had been seven distinct raids, "some of them very serious," on the northwestern frontier. Evidently the danger was over or it would not have been mentioned, but there were still no details. Northwestern India has given fiction writers a fruitful theme in the last two years, but the facts are still locked up in the archives of he British Government.

Similar vagueness had prevailed of late in East Africa, where the British admitted at least one severe defeat in the Fall of 1914. After that all the news was of victory—progress by various columns of British, Belgians, and South Africans operating in various sections of the country. But despite uninterrupted victories the country is not yet wholly conquered, and the fact that there have been two changes in the supreme command is sufficient to suggest that much of the military history of East Africa will make interesting reading when the British War Office allows it to be printed.

**Fate of the Audacious**

Another matter with regard to which Britain has been secretive is the sinking of the Audacious, one of the newest and most powerful of superdreadnoughts, which was sunk, presumably by a mine, off the northwest coast of Ireland while maneuvring with a squadron of sister ships October 27, 1914. To date, the British Government has never admitted the loss of this ship, although American correspondents mailed stories describing it, and months later magazine writers were permitted to mention it in some such phrasing as "if we add the Audacious, which has been reported from American sources as sunk." The news reached this country through the passengers and crew of the liner Olympic, which rescued the crew of the Audacious after her companion battleships, following Admiralty instructions, had steamed away from her after the explosion.

Presumably the Audacious was sunk by a mine laid by a German trawler masquerading under a neutral flag, but at the time there was much talk of a submarine, and even an attempt to pretend that nothing had happened to her more than an accident to the machinery and that she was eventually towed into port and repaired. From the point of view of present interest the chief mystery in the affair is why the British fleet should have been off the northwest coast of Ireland—for that it was there is indicated not only by the presence of the Audacious and her sisters, at that time the first line of the fleet, but by the reports of passengers on the Olympic who saw several squadrons of dreadnoughts using Lough Swilly as a naval base. It was apparently some time after that that the base of the fleet was removed to Scapa Flow, in the Orkneys.

Many things have happened in Russia which will make interesting history when the censorship is lifted, but perhaps the most interesting will be a complete account of the Moscow riots of September, 1915, when a mob which had become infuriated by the Russian disasters rose to plunder German stores and business houses and went on to attack neutral, allied and even Russian houses, destroying some twenty million dollars' worth of property and bringing about the loss of an unknown but certainly a very large number of lives. It was about the same time that the Russian munition scandals came to a head, and Cabinet officers were compelled to resign on account of them; another matter that will make diverting reading if the true story is ever published.

**The Missing Grand Vizier**

Recently reports from allied sources have asserted that Said Halim, the Turkish Grand Vizier, has been missing for more than a year, and

(Continued on Page 4)

# Judge Gary, Mrs. Gary and Baron Shibusawa

This picture was taken during the visit of Judge Elbert Gary to Japan, where he and Mrs. Gary were lavishly entertained and where the head of the United States Steel Corporation made notable speeches decrying talk of conflict between Japan and the United States and declared that the two countries stood together for the advancement of the world. Among the notables who entertained Judge and Mrs. Gary was Baron Shibusawa, the most prominent financier in the Flowery Kingdom.


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# SABIN STANDS BY STORY THAT PEACE IS NEAR

### Head of Guaranty Trust Still Insists Germany Is About To Take Big Step

### DIDN'T SUGGEST GERARD

### But Admits He Declared That 'Envoy Might Be Bringing Message'

New York, October 8.—It was Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, the largest institution of its kind in the country and the second largest bank, who told reporters Friday afternoon that Germany was ready to make peace with the Allies. Mr. Sabin had asked the men present not to use his name, but when a story from Boston yesterday put the interview up to him, he waived the privilege of remaining in the background.

Mr. Sabin left his office soon after making his statement on Friday and spent yesterday at the National Golf Club of America at Sonthampton. Repeated efforts which were made to get him to enlarge upon his information proved unavailing. He repeated what he had said before, that he could not disclose the source of his information or tell why he credited it. The flood of denials from Washington and elsewhere had apparently not shaken Mr. Sabin's faith in his informant in the slightest degree.

A new angle to the peace report was supplied by the unexpected arrival of the U-53 at Newport. It was conjectured that Mr. Sabin had news of the coming of the undersea warship, and that the letter she brought for Ambassador von Bernstorff might have a bearing on the peace situation. This theory was quickly exploded when the banker was reached by telephone last night. He said that the coming of the U-53 had not been told him in advance, and that it had nothing to do with his belief that definite steps toward bringing an end to the war were about to be taken.

Mr. Sabin also denied a report that he had been called back to New York Friday to attend a conference of leading financial interests, at which it was decided that the announcement which he gave out that afternoon should be made. He said that he knew of no conference, and that he made the statement on his own initiative for reasons which he considered good.

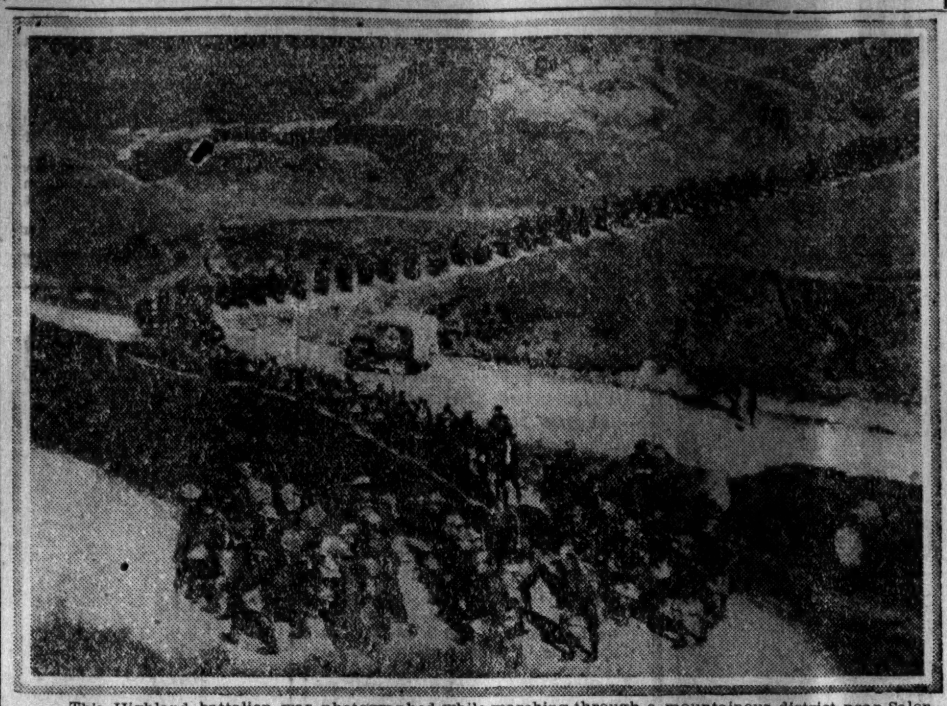
The prompt denials from Washington of the statement that the real mission of Mr. Gerard to his country was to lay before the President Germany's proposals for a cessation of hostilities caused Mr. Sabin to explain that he had not incorporated that idea in his first brief statement. On this point he said yesterday:

"You will recall that the suggestion that Ambassador Gerard would act as Germany's spokesman was put to me in the form of a question and that my reply was that as to that I had no information. I did say that possibly that might be Mr. Gerard's errand, but I added that so far as was concerned the only definite information I had was that Germany had decided to ask President Wilson to act as mediator and that steps had already been taken toward that end."

Wall Street was still very much puzzled yesterday to explain the source of the peace story and the reason for its promulgation. The prominence of its sponsor and the institution which he heads gave the information much more weight yesterday, following the publication of Mr. Sabin's name in the connection. At the same time sentiment in the financial district clung back to the belief that, no matter what Germany's desires in the matter were, it was too early for President Wilson to make effectual overtures to the Allies on behalf of Germany.

A theory that received support in some quarters was that Mr. Sabin received his information from a source that left no doubt in his mind as to its authenticity, and that he gave it out with a view to softening the shock which was to be expected when Germany came into the open with peace tenders. He had been away several days and returned to the country soon after meeting the reporters. It was stated by a close friend of the banker's that he expected the denials which his statement brought forth, but that he was prepared for the consequences in view of the importance of the knowledge that had been imparted to him.

# Scottish Troops Should Feel at Home in Balkans



This Highland battalion was photographed while marching through a mountainous district near Salonica. The Allies found the roads almost impassable, but the engineers have repaired them until they furnish fairly good highways for the transportation of troops and supplies. The picture gives a fair idea of the nature of the country where some of the most desperate fighting of the war is taking place.

# LLOYD GEORGE HITS BACK AT HIS CRITICS

### Defends 'Fight-to-a-Finish' Interview, But Can't Disclose How Timely It Was

London, Thursday, October 12.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The Prime Minister's speech in moving a new vote of credit this afternoon ranked with his best utterances since war began. It was listened to by a crowded House, which frequently interrupted the speech with approving cheers. The peroration thrilled the House, and when Mr. Asquith sat down he received quite an ovation. He has not won a greater Parliamentary triumph since the memorable occasion in August, 1914, when he publicly spurned the German Chancellor's 'infamous proposal.'

"The Secretary for War interposed in the subsequent debate and electrified the House by a speech in which he smote his critics hip and thigh. Richard Holt had been finding fault with Lloyd George's interview written by an American journalist. He complained of sporting similes employed in the interview, showing a strong dislike of the uncompromising declarations it contained, and suggested that the War Secretary was traveling outside his proper domain in making them. Mr. Lloyd George blazed with anger against the speech.

"'What you really object to,' he said, turning his face toward Mr. Holt, 'is not the manner but the pith and purport of the interview.'

"Mr. Holt had sought to extol the calm reason of the Prime Minister against the unreason of the Secretary for War. Quoting Mr. Asquith's words and comparing them with his own, Mr. Lloyd George showed that they were in fact almost identical.

"'I was simply elaborating what the Prime Minister and M. Briand had said,' he declared. He stated that the intervention by neutrals at this stage would be a triumph for Germany, and remarked with impressive emphasis that if he were at liberty to do so he 'could tell the honorable member how timely the interview was on its appearance.'

"It expressed the views of the Cabinet, the War Committee, our military advisers, and every one of our allies. The pacifist point of view Mr. Lloyd George could understand. What he could not understand was that men who profess to believe in the war and sympathize with its objects, and who were silent when the enemy was in the ascendant, should now, when military fortunes are changing, begin to howl with the enemy for peace. These burning sentences, delivered with energy and scorn, drew a storm of approving cheers."

**Ignorant of Commitments**

London, October, 11.—The Minister for War, Mr. Lloyd George, met with strong criticism in the House of Commons today on account of recent public utterances to the effect that the war was to be a fight to a finish and that Great Britain would tolerate no outside interference in the direction of peace.

Several members took part in the discussion. Charles P. Trevelyan, formerly Parliamentary Secretary for Education, wanted to know how, if the Government blocked mediation, the Allies were to discover Germany's terms of peace.

"We are ignorant of the commitments of the Allies on the question of annexation of territory," he continued. "Must we continue the war until Russia is in possession of Constantinople?"

Mr. Trevelyan complained that the Government had ignored the important speech by President Wilson on international mediation.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, declared that the answer to all criticisms could be found in the Prime Minister's thrilling peroration today. After all, he said, this was a military, rather than a diplomatic, affair. As a matter of fact Viscount Grey had anticipated President Wilson's statement.

# Mysteries of War That Are Unsolved

(Continued from Page 3)

that he is believed to have been murdered at the instigation of some one in the party of Enver Bey. This may, of course, be merely one of the picturesque romances such as those which had the German Crown Prince a suicide, insane, or assassinated a dozen times in the early days of the war. Again there may be truth in it. The intrigues of various parties in Constantinople have been effectually covered up in the last two years, and historians of the Turkish affairs may be able later on to bring out the true relations of may incidents which at present appear inexplicable.

The major military operations on all fronts have been detailed with considerable fullness for the last year, but early in the war the censorship, particularly that of the British and French, was so strict that there was little chance to supplement the bare narrative of the progress of events with any descriptive stories of the things that were actually taking place. The French offensive in Alsace-Lorraine and the Ardennes in August, 1914, for instance, must have offered a great amount of picturesque material, particularly in the districts where the French forces were welcomed as deliverers, the vanguard of revenge for 1871. But the disasters to the Allies at Mamur, Mons, and Charleroi and the resultant retreat to the Marne took up the public interest to such an extent that even yet few persons outside of French and German military circles know much about the other French offensives of the earlier weeks of the war, except that there were battles ranking with those of 1870 that have since become world famous, and that the French were everywhere driven back.

**Germans Silent on Victories**

All the warring nations, as a matter of policy, have said no more than was necessary about their defeats; but the Germans seem to be the only ones who have suppressed information about glorious victories. This is particularly true in the case of Tannenberg, where Hindenburg annihilated the first Russian armies invading East Prussia, and won his fame and popularity with a single victory. Tannenberg was one of the few specimens of the old-fashioned battle—a conflict between two armies, neither of them a part of a long line, but maneuvring independently in the open field and finally coming together for a fight to the decision on ground unhampered by any but the most temporary entrenchments—that this war has seen; and it was probably the largest. Yet next to nothing is known about the details of Tannenberg, outside of staff circles; the stories that have grown up in Germany of Russians driven by thousands into swamps, where they drowned in mire and stagnant water, have been pronounced mythical in great degree by no less an authority than Hindenburg himself. On the first anniversay of the battle, an American correspondent wrote a 5,000-word story of it, but presumably on account of the restrictions of the censorship, he devoted all his time to descriptions of the terrain, reflections on the historical coincidence of a great German victory on the ground where the Poles defeated the Teutonic knights in 1410, and pro-German rhapsodies on the turning aside of the Slav peril. Of the men engaged and the men lost at Tannenberg, of the strategy and tactics of the encounter, of how the battle was actually lost and won, there was almost nothing.

Tannenberg was a battle as extensive as Sedan, and as decisive so far as the effect on the particular campaign was concerned. And yet almost all that is known of it, after two years, is that the army of Samsonoff was annihilated and that of Rennenkampf badly beaten; that the Germans took prisoners in numbers unprecedented up to that time, although since they have been far surpassed, and that by some sort of maneuvring Hindenburg forced the Russians into a position where the swamps placed them at a considerable disadvantage and contributed to the German victory. It has been stated that the German army was in large part transported from the western front; that Hindenburg manipulated local railways so as to use the same troops successively against different Russian units; that there were four corps on each side, or four Russians against two Germans, or four Germans against two Russians. But outside of official circles or persons in official confidence nobody knows, accurately, even the number of prisoners taken; they have been estimated all the way from 30,000 to 93,000.

Even this country has furnished its share of mysteries that will perhaps never find a solution. There was Captain Franz von Rintelen, whom rumor has credited with royal blood, and whose whereabouts have been one of the most vainly guessed at mysteries of the war. It will be recalled that the Captain fled from his residence, the New York Yacht Club, his social haunts, and his prominent friends in New York, when passport frauds and other deviltry in which he was the prime factor were about to be exposed. He was taken on the high seas by a British cruiser and hurried to Falmouth and there the trail of his romantic daring ends. There have been those who maintained that in the Tower of London von Rintelen paid the extreme penalty for the machinations against the allied nations which he carried so near to brilliant success in America and Mexico. Again it has been told with every seeming of authority that because of his noble birth and high position von Rintelen has been nominal prisoner of war in some comfortable castle not far from London, more served than guarded. There is a third tale that so vital was Rintelen's safety to the Kaiser not only because of his importance in the affairs of the empire but because of Wilhelm's intimate personal affection for him, that his return was attained by exchanging for him a large group of the most important military prisoners held in Berlin.

Another supposed leader in passport conspiracies in New York was Hans Adam von Wedell, who escaped from New York on a Scandinavian steamer after having been indicted for conspiracy, and of whose future movements there is no chronicle. The belief is widely held in well-informed circles that von Wedell, too, has met with death, but confirmation of this and other rumors must wait until after the war. And in the meantime there are other mysteries of German plots and plotters in America, the answers to which are undoubtedly known to the Federal authorities, but which have been allowed as a matter of policy to sink into oblivion.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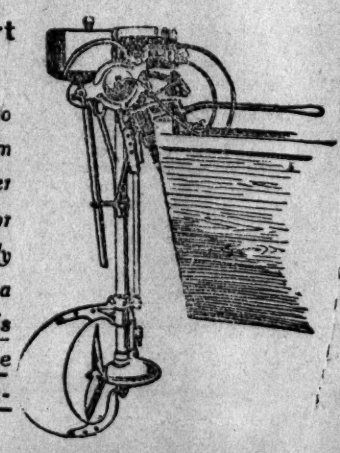

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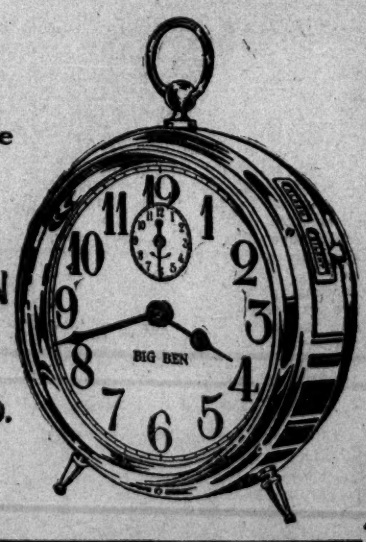


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# CHANCELLOR PLEDGES GERMAN CO-OPERATION IN LEAGUE OF PEACE

## Insists on Principle of Free Development, Land and Sea; 'To Restrain Perturbers'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 9.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: In the main committee of the Reichstag, the Imperial Chancellor today delivered an important speech dealing with the International Peace Union, connecting with it a discussion of the problems of the causes of the present war. In doing so, the Chancellor replied to a speech made by Lord Grey to foreign newspaper men, in which he had said that the origin of the present war must influence the peace conditions and that Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against future attacks, if in reality the present war was forced upon Germany.

Lord Grey, of course, at once added that Germany's interpretation of the war's origin was incorrect and that the war had not been forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe. The German Chancellor stated that Lord Grey, by giving these explanations, now holds the same opinion as Germany always did with regard to the importance of the origin of the war. For these reasons the Chancellor declared it necessary to once more discuss the question of the origin of the war.

"The action which made the war unavoidable was the Russian mobilisation, ordered during the night from July 30 to 31. Russia, Britain, France—the whole world—knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer and that this step was synonymous with the declaration of war. The whole world, even Britain too, now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilisation. The truth makes headway. An English scholar of world fame recently said:

"'Many people would think differently about the end of the war if they were better informed about its origin, especially about the facts of the Russian mobilisation.'" The Chancellor then reviewed in great detail the pre-war negotiations. Turning towards the question of an international league for the preservation of peace he said: "We never concealed our doubts as to whether peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organizations such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem on this occasion, but, from the standpoint of a matter of fact, we know, and when peace is declared, must define our position with regard to this question.

"If at, and after, the end of the war, the world will only get fully conscious of its horrifying destruction of life and property, then there will ring through the entire world the cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings, which, as far as it is within human power, will prevent the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result.

"Germany will honestly co-operate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution and will co-operate for its possible realization. This we shall do all the more, if the war, as we expect and trust, creates political conditions which will do full justice to the free development of all nations—of small as well as great nations. Then the principle of justice and free development must not be made valid only on land, but also on the seas. This, to be sure, was not mentioned by Lord Grey."

The Chancellor pointed out that Lord Grey's ideas about international peace guarantees seem to possess a peculiar character, which only takes into consideration what Britain wants. The neutrals, who during the war had to accept in silence the British domination on the seas, shall, after the war, when Britain hopes to have conquered Germany, form a union with the object of guaranteeing the new British organisation.

"We know from a reliable authority that Britain and France already in 1915 promised to Russia the dictatorial domination of Constantinople and the Bosphorus, as well as the western shore of the Dardanelles with their hinterland and that the partitioned Asia Minor would be distributed among the Powers of the Entente. The islands would probably also be of interest to neutrals, who are expected to guarantee this order of things.

"The British Government, until now, has remained silent about these plans, in spite of questions asked in the Parliament. Such a policy of brutal force cannot form the basis for an efficient international league of peace. To these annexation plans of our enemies must be added Alsace-Lorraine, while I never designed the annexation of Belgium as our intention when I spoke about war aims."

The Chancellor continued: "The first condition for the evolution of international relations by the way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests ought to be that no more aggressive coalitions are formed. Germany is at all times ready to enter a league of peace, with the object of restraining perturbers of peace.

"The history of international relations before the war stands clear before the eyes of all the world. What induced France to join Russia? Alsace-Lorraine. What did Russia want? Constantinople. Why did Britain join them? Because Germany had become too strong for her through her peaceful toil. And what did we want ourselves? Grey says: 'Germany, with her first offer of the Belgian and French integrity, wanted to purchase from Britain the permission to take of the French colonies whatever she pleased.'

"Even to the most insane person in Germany it never occurred to assault France in order to rob her of her colonies. Not this was Europe's doom, but it was brought about by the fact that the British Government favored the French and Russian plans of conquest, which could not be obtained without causing a European war."

## Indian Murder Trial

The trial of two Indian watchmen in connection with the murder of two Indian watchmen, whose bodies were found in their hut on the Pootung wharf of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on October 1, was started yesterday in H. M.'s Supreme Court, with Sir Havilland de Sausmarez on the bench, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the Crown and Messrs. W. A. C. Platt and R. F. C. Master for the accused.

The following jury was empaneled:—Messrs. H. M. Little, D. M. David, H. Schlee, A. R. Duncan, S. S. Benjamin, A. Samson, S. Wheeler, R. Dorrance, C. H. James, J. A. Offor, E. J. Carroll, and T. H. U. Aldridge.

The Crown Advocate suggested that Mustapha Khan be tried first, to which the Court agreed.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Wilkinson, after giving a definition of murder, briefly reviewed the evidence he proposed to call. One of the chief witnesses, he said, was Mr. Messer, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Pootung wharf. Mr. Messer was approached by the accused on September 2, with a complaint against Hussein Khan, the new watchman, who was now deceased. Accused was told to return to duty and report to Mr. Messer if there was any further trouble. At a later date representations were also made to Mr. Messer by Hussein Khan, who complained about the accused. The murder took place in the early morning of October 1.

About 6 a.m. that day a report of the occurrence was made to Mr. Messer by Ali Akbar, the watchman who had been on duty with accused from 6 o'clock the previous night. Mr. Messer summoned the assistance of the River Police, and on entering the watchman's hut at the Pootung wharf the dead bodies of the two watchmen, Javer Khan and Hussein Khan, were found. Their heads had been hacked in many places, and their hands also bore marks of injury.

A witness named Ali Akbar would speak as to the ownership of the various things in the hut, including a chopper which had been bought by the accused and which was now apparently missing. This witness would also speak about a certain debt which was owing by accused to a former watchman named Lal Khan, who had gone to India. This debt, it would seem, had been transferred by Lal Khan, the accused being told to pay it to Javer Khan, one of the dead men.

Mr. Wilkinson afterwards called Zee Ling-sze of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's architectural office, who produced plans of the wharf and watchman's hut; Det.-Sergt. Gilbert, of the S. M. Police, who took photographs of the interior of the hut and of the deceased's bodies at the Mortuary; Capt. J. F. Messer, manager of the Pootung Wharf; Dr. E. L. Marsh; and Sergt. MacDonald, of the River Police.

## CANTON NOTES

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Canton, November 14.—General Tsen Chun-hsuan has arrived.

The Provincial Assembly requests the citizens to cease labor and festivities on the 19th inst., when a memorial service for General Tsai Ao and others will be held.

The service in memory of all the revolutionists who have died, including General Hwang Hsing, General Tsai Ao and Chan King-wah, will be held on the 19th.

Half the proceeds of the Bank of Taiwan loan will be used for the payment of the Yunnan troops here and the rest for administrative purposes.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the reception given to the former Tutuh of Kwangtung, Chen Chiung-ming. All his former subordinate military officers held a reception today in his honor.

## Chinese Press Reports

Shun Pao: General Lu Yung-ting, Tuchun of Kwangtung, who is ill, has wired to the government, tendering his resignation. The government has replied asking him to remain in office.

The Kwangtung Provincial Government has arranged a small loan of $500,000 with the Taiwan Bank. The agreement for this loan has been signed.

Governor Chu and General Lu of of Kwangtung have recommended General Li Lieh-chun to be Tuchun of Szechuen.

China Times: Military men in Peking propose that Tsai Ao's conduct should be recommended as a model for modern military men, and that his portrait shall be preserved as a permanent memorial.

The Shunpao reports:—Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has sent up a special deputy to Peking and stated six proposals to the President, as follows:—

1.—The official organisation of the Military Governor of Kiangsu should be revised in accordance with the precedents of President Li Yuan-hung as the Vice-President with the post of the Tutuh of Hupeh.

2.—The salary of the Vice-President will not be accepted but he will accept one half of the allowances to show economy.

3.—The post of the Director General of the Commercial Port of Pukow will be held by him for the present but in case he finds himself too busy he will ask that another official be appointed in his place.

4.—So as to effect proper attention to political affairs he will have an office of the Vice-President in Peking to be in touch with the Peking Government.

5.—His guards will be those guards of his own now in Nanking.

6.—Kiangsu is an important post and unless there are important political affairs which need personal conference he will not go to Peking for the present.

It is reported that the President has given sanction to them all.

The Republican Daily News reports:—As his mother has died, Tan Yen-kai, the Military and Civil Governor of Hunan, arrived at Shanghai on November 12.

The China Times reports:—The Peking Government has decided to despatch a warship to Japan to bring the remains of General Tsai Ao to China.

The Sinwanpao reports:—The President has ordered his chief secretary to wire the last telegraphic will of General Tsai Ao to all the provinces to take note of it and also to send the same to the Historiographer's Office to be kept on record.

The Shunpao reports:—The law to organize the Kuolaoyuan or the Council of Elders was handed over to the House of Representatives on November 12. It consists of 14 articles. The total number of the members is limited to ten persons and their qualifications are:

1.—Any persons who have served as President or Vice-President.

2.—Any person who has had great merit in the State.

3.—Any person who is well versed in the learning of China and abroad.

The official duties of the Council are to give views on matters consulted and to express views on State affairs.

## RUMANIANS TO RUSSIA

Petrograd, November 4.—Thousands of Rumanian refugees are arriving in Russia but many will be unable to remain in Moscow owing to housing difficulties. Refugees from Constanza and other places in Rumania have reached Petrograd. Some of the refugees are quoted as saying that the Rumanian Commander-in-Chief received information of the enemy's plan of campaign in time to take adequate precautions for the safety of Bukharest.

## SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

# WYNONA TOPS AUCTION SALE AT HORSE BAZAAR

## Strong Hongkong Bidding Runs Price up To Tls. 900; Tuki Tuki Tls. 450

A particularly large number of griffins having come down this year, there was a correspondingly big clear-out of race ponies at the Horse Bazaar auction, yesterday afternoon, when sixty-eight animals came under the hammer for a first consignment. Probably, it was the glut of ponies which brought prices down; anyway, though the figures realised were quite good as ponies are valued out here, they were nothing like so high as those of the last few auctions.

A dozen were knocked down, including Kingsmead and Faked Wheel, both winners last week, at very moderate prices. Then Mameluke was trotted out and bidding became brisk, the final offer being Tls. 400. Tuki Tuki topped this price with Tls. 450. The best price of the afternoon was paid for Wynona. There was strong Hongkong bidding to secure this very useful racer and from Tls. 500 the price was quickly raised by 100s, 50s and 25s to Tls. 900, when Hongkong stopped and a Shanghai partnership held the pony.

Sir Nigel went for Tls. 225, Uganda the same, The Poetical Bird Tls. 250, Arizona Tls. 230 and Jammy Face closed the list with Tls. 320. Nothing else rose to Tls. 200.

## Billiards

The billiard tournament handicap and sweepstakes conducted by "The Wanderers" opened last night on the Astor House tables with twenty-five billiardists competing.

Matches will be played at 250 points up according to the following schedule for play:

| Handicap. Owes. | | Players. |
|---|---|---|
| 75 | | Tanberg |
| 75 | | Pearson |
| 25 | | Ellis |
| 75 | | Sternberg |
| 125 | | Reid |
| 50 | | Gram |
| 25 | | Mitchell |
| Scratch | | Hutchinson |
| 50 | | Dewing |
| 25 | | Parry |
| 25 | | Lamaroux |
| 50 | | Holliday |
| 25 | | Goldenberg |
| 50 | | Mohrman |
| | 25 | Blown |
| 50 | | Strachan |
| | 25 | Robinson |
| 25 | | Wooten |
| 75 | | Ashurst |
| 75 | | Norman |
| 50 | | Seitz |
| 75 | | David |
| Scratch | | Harhorn |
| 50 | | Graham |
| 50 | | Strassman |

The results of the first two matches were: Wooten 250, Robinson 174, Wooten with handicap of 50 and Robinson 25 below scratch. Ashurst 250, Norman 134, each with handicap of 75.

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# The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau.....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$28.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year ..... 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers


WEATHER

*Overcast weather and northerly gale blowing everywhere from the Pechili Bay to the China Sea.*

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 15, 1916

## America, Britain and The Rubber Plantations

(*Straits Times*)

BEYOND the fact that we have met some of the best representatives of American capital who have visited the East, we do not know any details of the rumored invasion of Malaya by American capital which was made the subject of some talk at a recent meeting of planters. The demand for rubber in America is increasing by leaps and bounds, and there are some great firms who begin to realise that all the talk of overproduction is mere moonshine, and that there is just the possibility—for ourselves we consider it a very dim possibility—that there may come such a period of acute scarcity as there was during the latter half of the first decade of the century.

There are trades to which rubber is so essential, not merely as a rare and precious substance but in absolute abundance, that those who have sunk vast capital in such businesses feel the necessity of taking a direct and personal interest in the production of the commodity—above all of not being wholly at the mercy of the market in regard to their supplies. The General Rubber Company has forty thousand acres planted in Sumatra, yet it uses so much that its heads are casting about for new rubber plantation investments.

There are smaller concerns in the same position, and then, naturally, there are a certain number of purely speculative financiers who put the matter in this way: "The bulk of rubber plantation capital is held in England, and a good many estates are still in need of capital to complete their development. As the great war goes on, British ability to find new capital for the rubber business will diminish, and there may be companies willing to sell their properties, or at any rate give part share in them, rather than see them running to weeds. War conditions, too, must be forcing a good many people in Britain to part with investments which they would stick to if times were normal. It is worth making acquaintance with the estates in Malaya so as to be able to buy judiciously if a chance comes along."

That, we think, is a fair presentation of the invader's point of view and of the actual position. Therefore we have two classes to consider—those who think there is room for yet more rubber planting and who are willing to put their capital into it, and those who are willing to pick up good rubber investments if they come upon the market.

We may say at once that such Americans as we have met in connection with the rubber business do not strike us as in the least degree likely to place their money in unremunerative enterprises. They are just as likely as anybody else to take a shrewd view of the future, and we have looked upon their interest in plantations as a very good portent. If it happened to be our good fortune to hold a lot of rubber company stock, the whispers of American invasion would tend to make us write up its value.

If it does become necessary for Britishers to part with rubber stock, the fact that there are people with a disposition to buy ought to be grateful information. The worst sales are made when nobody wants to buy. Of course there is the larger question: Is it desirable to let foreigners get a big hold on our plantations? Prima facie, certainly not. Rubber is a number one investment and the more of it we can keep in our own hands the better. It goes without saying that we ought not to sell unless we have to, and that if we have to sell we should get the very best price we can.

It comes to this, however, that if we have to sell, it is to America that we shall have to look for a fair price. Germany is out of court. France, Russia and Italy are quite as likely to be unloading securities as we are ourselves. The small countries do not count seriously, and there is only America left. The public phase of the matter must not be overlooked. We have here thousands on thousands of acres of rich land awaiting development, and development means capital. For years after the war, the terrible burden of war taxation will diminish the amount of capital that England will have available for colonial purposes. Are we going to play dog in the manger, at the risk of our revenue and to the detriment of the territories which are under our care, by raising obstacles against foreign capital? We are not such crass fools.

The share of British capital in the development of great American enterprises, the railroads in particular, has been gigantic. We have made big profits by lending, but America has made bigger profits by borrowing. Without our help half the progress made by the great Republic would have been impossible. Let us bear in mind that if we get the use of American capital in our colonies we in our turn will make bigger profits than the lenders, whereas if we reject help, our colonies will languish. Did British capital in America Anglicise that country? We see no evidence of it having done so. Will American capital in the British Empire Americanise that Empire? Not until we have lost the genius for governing which is the greatest heritage from our forefathers. It matters little where capital comes from provided we can keep up that sovereignty which is ours by right and which no sane American dreams of disputing.

We have heard that planter antagonism to "the American invasion" is based on fear of "American methods." Well, we hope that is more nonsense. If the Americans have anything to teach us in the art of profitably administering our properties, let us eagerly learn all they have to teach, for these be days in which we need all our wits to get the best results from all our possessions. If our methods are as good as anything that can be imported, we may peacefully take for granted that they will not be much disturbed, for the sons of Brother Jonathan are far from being fools, and are seldom guilty of making changes just for the sake of change. We do not wish to see a dollar of plantation capital passing out of British hands, but if some must pass then all we hope is that it may go to strong, energetic men who will be able to help in the process of Empire building, even though they do it only with a business end in view.

## Society Of The Quest To Dr. Wu Ting-fang

Following is a copy of a letter sent to Dr. Wu Ting-fang by the "Society of The Quest" of which the doctor is a member:

Dear Sir:—I have been requested by the "Society of the Quest" to offer you their very sincere congratulations on your appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs. We appreciate the practical example you have given that true occultism means better service, and is not, as some suppose, impractical visions or reverie. We have learned something of your lofty consecration, and are assured from what we know of you personally that the foreign relations of China could be entrusted to no better hands.

It was your kindly thought which brought us into being, and we trust that you will still find time amid your new duties to spread the message you have received through your studies. We are, dear Sir, Your fellow seekers after Truth.

(Signed) Herbert Chatley,
Vice-President.

## Where a Shrewd Editor Loafs

*From the Bland (Mo.) Courier*

August Roesner was a passenger on No. 24 the other day going east and handed us $1 throuh the window and told us to be sure and keep the *Courier* coming his way. It pays for an editor to loaf around the depot, for there is no telling who is going to hand him a piece of money.

## Will Chief Cooks Go Next?

*From the Hartford Courant*

Because the demands of the bottle washers' union were not granted yesterday by the proprietors of the bottling establishments for a weekly increase of $2 to each man, a strike was declared yesterday.

## Wedding The Job And The Man

### At Columbia University Experiments Are Being Made To Reduce Character Analysis to an Exact Science So That the Individual May Select the Vocation For Which He Is Best Fitted

By Charles W. Wood

*ASTROLOGY had to give way to astronomy. Alchemy had to stand back when chemistry came. The medicine man who once warded off evil spirits by incantations was inevitably supplanted when physicians discovered the physical causes of disease. And in Columbia University, New York, today they are pulverizing another set of age-old superstitions and erecting a new science in its place.*

*It is the science of vocational psychology.*

*How can you tell exactly the sort of job you are best fitted for?*

*How can an employer be certain when he hires a man that the man will make good in this particular kind of work?*

*How can parents and teachers say with authority what vocations their boys and girls should follow?*

*These are the questions this new and extremely practical science aims to answer; not by gathering loads of opinions, not by quizzing the successful on their pet theories of success (a process no more sensible than going to an athlete for medical advice) and not by the time-honored method of reading the bumps on Sammy's head.*

*What they are aiming at in Columbia is exact knowledge; and if there is no way to get exact knowledge on this subject they want to know that.*

*The experiments are being conducted by Harry L. Hollingworth, associate professor of psychology. In a remarkable book just published by D. Appleton & Co., Prof. Hollingworth has outlined his plans. He hasn't answered any of the main questions propounded above, and hasn't claimed to; but for those who wish to answer them he has pointed out some bold paths to follow. And the book does get right down to the "brass tacks" of character analysis. If it does not claim to solve the problem it comes very near proving that our accepted solutions are generally the rankest nonsense.*

**Facial Indications Are Unreliable**

MANY business firms insist that an applicant for a position send a photograph with his application. Reasonable, isn't it? For almost everyone believes that he can size up a man pretty well by looking at a picture of him. If he has a square jaw, he has fighting qualities—so they say—and if he has a shifting eye, look out. Well, what are the actual facts? Are people able to judge character by these features, or do they simply think they can? And do the various judges who pass upon the pictures size them up in the same way? Professor Hollingworth cites some exceedingly interesting experiments, made by Lucy G. Cogan, which seem to give a partial answer.

In one of these, twenty-five students, all acquainted with each other, were asked to size each other up in relation to the particular traits of neatness, conceit, sociability, humor, likeability, intelligence, refinement, beauty, snobbishness and vulgarity. One week each was to arrange a list of the twenty-five, ranking the neatest one first, the next neatest one second, and so on. The next week they were asked to arrange another list of the same names, ranking them in the order which, upon careful judgment, they should hold in regard to the trait of conceit.

All the other traits were judged in the same way. Then the twenty-five had their pictures taken, all of one kind and size, and these pictures were submitted to twenty-five men and twenty-five women, who were totally unacquainted with the students. They were asked to pass upon the respective merits of the group on the basis of what the photographs disclosed.

It was found in this instance that the judges did not size up the photographs in anything near the same way; and their average judgment did not coincide at all with the average judgment of the personal acquaintances. In regard to the very important traits of neatness, conceit, sociability, humor and likeability, the photographs revealed almost nothing. In the traits of beauty, intelligence, refinement, snobbishness and vulgarity, there was more agreement.

"I don't know of any more accurate measure of a man's character," said Dr. Hollingworth, "than what a large number of his close acquaintances think of him."

Prof. Hollingworth disposes of phrenology as "one of the most persistent fallacies of vocational analysis," while the "pseudo-science of physiognomy" does not fare much better. But while phrenology, according to this criticism, rests on nothing at all, there are a good many mixtures of truth and falsehood to account for a very general belief that traits of character are indicated by corresponding physical characteristics.

Studious people tend to become round shouldered from poring over their books, but round shoulders do not indicate that a man is a book-worm."

Guilty people may develop the habit of furtive eye-movements, but it is "absurd to diagnose nystagmus as a symptom of a criminal past."

The fact that you don't like some particular person with big ears, long nose and lantern jaw is no indication whatever that you couldn't like his double. The real trouble lies not in the features, but in your interpretation of them. The fact that he reminds you of the man you don't like causes you to attach to him the other fellow's characteristics and so the chances are that you won't become friends. You will probably avoid him at the start and may even incite a reciprocal feeling.

Only because the employee who makes a favorable first impression is more apt than another to be given a favorable opportunity can we attach any particular importance to the judgment of photographs. As for ascertaining his actual attainments and capabilities, the experiments indicate that photographs are almost worthless. "Only if beauty, snobbishness and vulgarity are the crucial traits to be taken into account, are judgments from photographs reliable enough to be worth considering."

**Imbecility Cloaked by Beauty**

WHILE watching the examination of immigrants at Ellis Island, a few years ago, Prof. Hollingworth received his impetus to gather actual data in vocational psychology. The experience, he says, was a shock to him and broke down at once some cherished traditions concerning the ordinary character judgments. One young woman stood out among her companions as easily the most comely and attractive in the waiting line. She was the only one in the whole shipload who was finally certified as an imbecile.

**How Mental Faculties Vary**

DID anyone ever tell you that you have a "good memory?" Did any vocational expert ever advise you to "be a writer?" Did any "character-reader" ever call attention to your "strength of will" or "determination?"

**The Answer is 'Piffle'!**

In order to read the mind of another, in order to classify it, if it can be done, it is necessary first to know something of what a mind is. And in order to advise intelligently about a vocation, it is necessary to know something about what the vocation calls for.

The mind, Prof. Hollingworth points out, is not a collection of any such abstract faculties. A person may remember very well in one direction and very poorly in another, remembering as a rule most easily the things that make the strongest appeal to his dominant desires. He may also have determination in his mental application to certain material and be lacking in determination when he faces other tasks.

As for "beng a writer", or "being a lawyer," these vocations call for endless classification and sub-division. The fact that a schoolboy stands high in English composition is no indication whatever that he would make good as a reporter; and the fact that he "speaks pieces" with wonderful fervor is no guarantee of legal talent. Some of the greatest lawyers are wretched speakers. Some of the best editors are poor writers. Some of the best reporters never could learn to spell.

**Data, Not Theory, the Test**

WHAT Prof. Hollingworth aims at is a series of actual tests—checking up the signs and promises of youth by their practical results. If it is proven by actual experiment that children with fine hair and skin do best in fine work, like watchmaking, miniature painting, &c., and that those of coarser texture are better fitted for mining, railroading and forest-ranging, he is willing to accept the result. But the time has come, he says, when actual data instead of plausible theory is demanded.

The Binet-Simon and other tests, he says, have proved by experience to be serviceable in sorting out idiots. On the other hand, prodigies in one phase of mentality alone need individual backers to give them an opportunity, not vocational experts.

Self-analysis is generally wrong and the various schools of "character-analysis" are committed to unscientific principles. As a rule, we must depend today on hit-or-miss experiment with various jobs until by accident we may strike something that seems to fit. It is to standardize the experience of all for the benefit of each that this new science has come into being.

## Health Expert In China — Dr. Heiser Makes Fifth Visit

"Fifty per cent of the deaths in China can be prevented annually."

"There is a treatment now available that could wipe leprosy off the face of the earth."

"I belong to a class of doctors who aim to make unnecessary all other doctors."

"Shanghai is the only large city I have visited on this trip where beriberi is still to be found in public institutions."

"What do I think of Shanghai's sewage system? I would prefer not to state."

The above are a few of the striking statements made by Dr. Victor G. Heiser during his recent visit to Shanghai. Dr. Heiser has spent the last fifteen years in the Orient, for the larger part of the time as Director-General for the Philippine Islands of the United States Public Health Service. He came to Shanghai and China, to investigate general health conditions, with special reference to hookworm disease, for the International Health Board, of which he is a director for the Far East. Dr. Heiser is an expert on hookworm disease.

This disease is primarily due to soil pollution. In no country in the world is soil pollution so extensive as it is in China. Soil pollution is the depositing of human excreta where other people can come into contact with it with their bare skin. Another way is the washing of excreta into streams wherein infection results from people drinking contaminated water. There are other diseases that can be transmitted in this way, viz., dysentery, cholera, typhoid, and intestinal worms generally.

In this way one individual may infect many. Eighty per cent of the people who work in fields in China have this hookworm disease. In towns and cities it is only from five to ten per cent of the population.

**The Hookworm Route**

The way this worm gets into the human body was for many years a mystery. At the present time the route of travel is well known, but it is so strange as to be almost beyond belief. How does a person become infected with this disease which is a silent scourge draining people of every nation in a belt extending all the way around the earth?

Human excreta containing hookworm eggs is deposited on moist, favorable soil. In three days the eggs hatch and form tiny worms which fasten themselves onto the skin of the coolies or barefoot children. This worm bores its way through the skin. A few days later the person attacked scratches and notes that he has the itch, but by that time the worm has already gone. While the coolie is industriously scratching his leg at the point of entrance, the worm is working its way up the leg through the lymph channels to a point outside the lung. It bores its way painlessly into the lung, is coughed up as far as the throat, swallowed, and washes down through the stomach and into the intestines, and there it finds the place where it likes to live.

Here the worm fastens itself to the intestinal wall with small hooks. Hence the disease received among other names the one of "hookworm disease." Here it multiplies. Each one fills itself up with blood from its host. In order to secure this blood it first makes a sharp cut into the intestinal wall. Sometimes it lets go and passes further down the intestinal wall, but the wound first made keeps on bleeding after the worm stops sucking.

Now the hookworm cannot multiply inside the human body, but the female lays eggs in great numbers which are passed on with the human excreta.

At that point the cycle is complete. In three days the eggs hatch into tiny worms which attach themselves to another individual if they get the chance and thus repeat the same process.

**Hookworm a Costly Disease**

For a large number of the people of a country to have hookworm disease is the same thing as to have a large number of the people of a country exist on starvation diet. In either case their bodies do not receive sufficient nourishment.

A person with hookworm disease may eat three big meals a day and yet be weak. The reason is that the wall of his intestinal canal, for many feet, is perforated like a sieve, and through each aperture blood is flowing and being wasted.

Many of the people who have hookworm suffer from ulcers on the leg which refuse to heal. This is due to the loss of blood. Often the way to treat these ulcers is to get rid of the hookworms first, and the ulcers heal of their own accord.

People with hookworm sometimes suffer with a weak heart and there is swelling in the feet and legs due to the weakness of the heart, which in turn is due to an insufficiency of good blood.

Indigestion often occurs because of insufficient good blood to form proper secretions. Hookworm is the commonest diease in China causing what is called "anaemia" or poor blood.

**Hookworm in Manila**

Dr. Heiser had some very interesting experiences with hookworm in Manila. There is in that city a prison with an average of 3,000 prisoners. For many years the death-rate among these prisoners has been 200 per 1,000. If no new ones came in all the prisoners would be wiped out in five years.

All ordinary measures for improving the health of the prisoners were instituted. They were given more cubic feet of air space, better food, better clothes, and careful medical attention. All of these factors helped to decrease the death-rate to 85 per 1,000, but try as they would, the death-rate did not fall further.

The prisoners were examined for hookworm and it was found that sixty per cent of them were infected. Treatment began by dividing the prisoners into lots of 300 each, according to the building in which they lived. As soon as the treatment in one building was complete, they found that the death-rate fell to ten per 1,000 in that building.

This was not a coincidence, because they had ten buildings, each one containing 300 men. After treating the men in one building and finding that the death-rate fell to ten per 1,000, they still found that the death-rate in the other nine buildings was 85 per 1,000, and when the treatment in the ten buildings was completed, the death-rate of the whole prison fell to an average of ten per 1,000.

Not only did the death-rate fall, but the sickness rate also fell. Diseases not supposed to be associated with hookworm likewise decreased because hookworm weakens the body, brings on anaemia, and predisposes to other diseases. Before

(Continued on Page 7)


**No Household**

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

**Should Be Without**

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes,
price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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STOCKED BY
**Boyes, Bassett & Co.**
SOLE AGENTS
FOR BURROUGHES AND WATTS, LTD.
West of England Cloths
Professional Cues ( large selection )
Spinks' Chalk, Spinks' Self Sticker Cue Tips, Tip Fastener, Cement, Shades, Cases for Cues, Rests, Billiard Balls, Pyramid Balls, Snooker Balls, Chalk Suspenders, Cushions, Raptide Pockets, Plain Ash Cues, etc., etc.
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**PIANOS**
at the most reasonable prices.
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| | |
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| COLLARD | CHAPPELL |
| CHALLEN | CROWLEY |
| BALDWIN | STROHMENGER |
| Etc. | Etc. |

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(Anyone can play without the slightest knowledge of music)
Any piano can be purchased by easy instalments, terms to suit you.
**THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.**

**The Shanghai Stores Co.**
Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot & Shoe Dealers.
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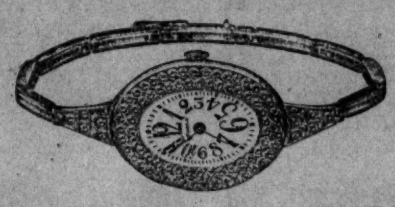
Have received new consignments of
NEW SEASON'S GOODS
of everything appertaining to
MEN'S WEAR,
which we guarantee to be
ALL-BRITISH MANUFACTURE
"THETA," "WOLSEY" & "BRITANNIA"
All Wool "UNDERWEAR" Unshrinkable
Welch Margetson's Latest novelties in
Evening "DRESS VESTS" Exclusive Designs
"Silk Scarves" fringed with Colours of Famous Regiments, London Scottish, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, Gordons, Artists, Guards, R.A.M.C., etc.
**The Shanghai Stores Co.**
21 NANKING ROAD



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Gold and Silver

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**The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.**
**for particulars of all kinds of**
**SWEDISH PAPER**


## What's The Use? By Tom Powers

HAT AND DRESS SHOP
WELL LITTLE ONE - WHY NOT LET ME BUY YOU THAT HAT ? MY NAME IS SMITH.
OH YOUR JUST ELEGANT
OH! HOW DO YOU DO MRS GAZINK ?
GEE, MY WIFE!
I'LL TAKE THIS HAT.
IT WALKS LIKE MR. GAZINK
T. E. POWERS
LITTLE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE
SO LONG BOYS, ME FOR THE 5.15
I'M BACK, IT'S RAINING
MOON
IT ISN'T RAINING NOW.
CLUB

*Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers* **Daily Home Magazine Page** *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

### *Household Suggestions*

To clean old pewter, experts usually find it best to dip the plates and tankards, as the case may be, in a basinful of hot water in which soda crystals or borax have been dissolved. The water should be as hot as the hands can bear, and the pewter must be washed with a hard nail brush and plenty of soap. To make it shine there is nothing to equal ordinary metal polish of a good make, to which a few drops of petroleum have been added. The dishes must then be washed in warm soapsuds, and finally rubbed when dry with powdered whiting, or while still wet with whiting paste.

• • •

There are so many calls for old cotton and linen in the sick room that the smallest bit should not be put in the rag bag. In sickness it cannot be replaced by new cotton. Linen wrist bands, cuffs and parts of shirts should be soaked in cold water, the starch washed out, the good pieces cut out, ironed, and put into the "sick" bag or box, or wherever they can be conveniently reached at a moment's notice. Worn handkerchiefs can have the woven borders cut off, and the rest saved. If hemstitched, the borders are just the thing for a small cut or burn.

• • •

Boiled linseed oil is the finest thing for genuine old mahogany, as it hardens and preserves the wood. Pour the oil on to a pad of soft flannel and well rub the wood. If there are any cracks in the wood oil will fill these and harden. Wipe off the superfluous oil, and polish with a dry, soft cloth. A little vinegar added to the oil will make a bright, clean, dry finish.

• • •

Melted butter is a very good substitute for olive oil in a salad dressing. Many prefer it.

### SCHOOL VENTILATION

Bacteriologists and health officers have failed to convince the medical profession that in fantile paralysis is ordinarily spread by personal contact, says the New York Medical Journal.

"Moreover," adds that paper, "if there has been a true epidemic this summer it is now at an end, and besides, children of school age are in general immune to the disease. The real danger to children is from contagious diseases such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, mumps, chickenpox, and especially the common cold." The editor goes on to say that janitors, teachers and superintendents must be instructed on how to provide effective ventilation without drafts, adding:

"Probably one-half the common nervous fatigue of teachers and most of the inattention and lack of interest of pupils is due to the stagnant, dusty and too dry air of the schoolrooms. Whenever schoolrooms are badly ventilated and contagion results, in these days of enlightenment, it is a question whether school boards' may not be held not only socially and morally at fault but also legally and pecuniarily responsible for disease spread among children."

It is easy to secure ventilation without draft: a double layer of loose muslin cloth stretched over ordinary fly screens in open windows is all that is needed.

## Health Expert In China: Dr. Heiser

(Continued from Page 6)

the treatment for hookworm, four doctors were needed; after all the prisoners received the hookworm treatment, only one doctor was needed for the entire prison.

**Beri-Beri and Its Cause**

This is a well-known disease not only in China but in other parts of the Orient. In the Orient beri-beri kills annually 100,000 people, maims and injures 500,000 more. It is found almost exclusively in rice-eating countries.

This is a very strange disease in that it attacks the robust and strong. It is found more in cities than in country districts, which is just the reverse of hookworm disease.

Beri-beri is caused by white rice. Dr. Heiser holds to the axiom, "No white rice, no beri-beri."

Under a microscope it is seen that a grain of rice has three natural layers. In white rice the outer, and sometimes part of the second layer, is ground off. But the outer layer contains a vital principle, scientists give it the name of 'vitamin.' The waste from rice polishing shops is fed to pigs and it makes the pigs fat. Really this is the most important part. It is the owners of the pigs who eat the waste, while the pigs receive the most nourishing part of the rice.

Wealthy Chinese almost exclusively eat white rice, largely because it is a sign of comfortable circumstances to be able to eat it. Only country people and poor people eat the unpolished or dark rice. Therefore the country people and the poor people as a rule do not get beri-beri. This disease is found almost exclusively in large cities. The only reason that wealthy people do not get this disease is because the lack of vital principle in the outer layer of the grain of rice is made up by their eating something else and getting this vital principle from other food.

Dr. Heiser has noted some very interesting experiments in different parts of the Orient on the subject of curing beri-beri. One experiment was conducted in one of the Straits Settlements Insane Asylums. There 120 inmates were given only unpolished rice and they had no beri-beri develop among them. A second group of 120 inmates received only polished rice and in sixty days there were many cases of beri-beri. Then the order was reversed. Those who formerly received the unpolished were given the polished. The second group who received the polished were now given the unpolished. The rice remained the same; only the people were changed. The results were the same. Those who ate unpolished rice were free from beri-beri, while those who ate the polished rice developed this disease.

Another experiment was conducted in the public institutions in the Philippine Islands. Formerly there were 1,000 deaths annually from beri-beri. In one leper colony there were 100 deaths per month. At first when the lepers were compelled to eat unpolished rice there was a riot, they thought they were being mistreated, but later on as soon as they found that polished rice and beri-beri were associated, they refused to eat anything but the unpolished rice. As soon as general application was made of the results of this discovery, there was a great decrease in beri-beri in the Philippine Islands.

After visiting the cities in the Yangtsze Valley as far as Changsha and some of the cities in North China, Dr. Heiser returned to America by the Empress of Russia.

This is the Victrola XVI, $200 Victrola XVI, Electric, $250

**Victrola**
**—the entertainer for all occasions**

No matter who your guests may be, or what kind of music they prefer, you can always entertain them to perfection on the Victrola.

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Strictly confidential and reliable
Savoy Hotel, Room 25 :
Hours 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sunday included.



# *St. Charles Cream Cake.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Cupful flour | ½ Cupful sugar |
| 2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder | 4 Egg yolks |
| ¼ Teaspoonful salt | ¼ Cupful St. Charles Cream |
| 1 Teaspoonful lemon juice | 4 Egg whites stiffly beaten |
| 3 Tablespoonfuls good lard | (Use level measurements) |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

**Connell Bros. Company,**
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

*Refracting and Manufacturing*

**Dr. John Goddard** Optician

*Toric Lenses*
*Invisible Bifocals*
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**INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS**
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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations Closing |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. | $720 S. |
| Chartered | £59 10s. |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250. |
| Cathay, ordy | 4 |
| Cathay, pref | 6 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $400 B. |
| North China | 152½ Sa. |
| Union of Canton | $945. |
| Yangtsze | $257½ |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $161 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | $387 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref. | Tls. 128 |
| Indo-China Def. | |
| "Shell" | 109/6 B. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 18½ |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 50 |
| Kochien | Tls. 22½. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 10¼ |
| Oriental Cons. | 29s. 3d. |
| Philippine | Tls. 1. |
| Raub | Tls. 2¾ |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | Tls. 132½ |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 90. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 13½ S. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 82. |
| Hongkong Wharf | $84½ B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 92. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 N. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 91 Sa. |
| Weihaiwei Land | Tls. 3. |
| Central Stores | $8½ B. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 50. |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50. |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 167½ |
| E-wo Pref. | Tls. 105 |
| International | Tls. 76½ |
| International Pref. | Tls. 75 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 80 |
| Oriental | Tls. 44 |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 118 |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 16¼ |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 6½ |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. | Tls. 101 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Anglo-German Br'y. | $95 N. |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 N. |
| China Sugar | Tls. 138 B. |
| Green Island | Tls. 10.60 S. |
| Langkats | Tls. 23 Sa. |
| Major Bros. | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 165 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz | Tls. 16 B. |
| Llewellyn | $60 |
| Lane, Crawford | $98. |
| Moutrie | $35 |
| Watson | Tls. 7 B. |
| Weeks | Tls. 18. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 14¾. |
| Amherst | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 12½ S. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 6.40. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 40. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 1.80. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 5½. |
| Bute | Tls. 1.85 |
| Chemor United | Tls. 1.90 B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 16 |
| Cheng | Tls. 3.55. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 3.90 |
| Dominion | Tls. 14¾. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 9.40 |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 22½. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 8¼ |
| Kapala | Tls. 1.10. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 30½ |
| Karan | Tls. 16. |
| Kota Bahroes | Tls. 13. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 22. |
| Padang | Tls. 17. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 12. |
| Permata | Tls. 5¾ |
| Repah | Tls. 1.60. |
| Samagagas | Tls. 1.17½ |
| Seekee | Tls. 8¾ |
| Semambu | Tls. 1.90 |
| Senawang | Tls. 19. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1.20 |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 9. |
| S'hai Malay-Pref. | Tls. 13. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1.92½. |
| Sungala | Tls. 1.70 B. |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 13. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 6.80. |
| S'hai Kalantan | Tls. 1. |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 1.20 |
| Taiping | Tls. 3 |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 1.17½. |
| Tebong | Tls. 27½ S. |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2 |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 7¼. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber | Tls. 110 B. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 10 B. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 N. |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 86. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 22 B. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30. |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 89 S. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 265 |

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**

**Telephone No. 398.**

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for November 13 was 91 tons."

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 14, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 80⅛ = Tls. 1.24 @ 73 = $1.70

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Mex. Dollars: Market rate: | 72.725 |
| S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch | — |
| Bar Silver | — |
| Copper Cash | 1765 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| Buying rate @ 3-3¾ | 6.03 |
| Exch. @ 73 = Mex. $ | 8.27 |
| Peking Bar | Tls. 319 |
| Native Interest | .09 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver | 34 3/16d. |
| Bank rate of discount | 6% |
| Market rate of discount: | |
| 3 m-s. | % |
| 4 m-s. | % |
| 6 m-s. | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex., Paris on London | Fr. 27.80 |
| Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. | $ 476 7/16 |
| Consols | £ — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | T.T. | 3-3¾ |
| London | Demand | 3-3 13/16 |
| India | T.T. | 245½ |
| Paris | T.T. | 460½ |
| Paris | Demand | 461 |
| New York | T.T. | 78¾ |
| New York | Demand | 78⅞ |
| Hongkong | T.T. | 70 |
| Japan | T.T. | 64¾ |
| Batavia | T.T. | 189⅝ |

**Bank's Buying Rates**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | 4 m-s. Cdts. | 3-5 7/16 |
| London | 4 m-s. Docy. | 3-5 5/16 |
| London | 6 m-s. Cdts. | 3-5 7/16 |
| London | 6 m-s. Docy. | 3-5 5/16 |
| Paris | 4 m-s. | 476½ |
| New York | 4 m-s. | 81¾ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| £1 = Hk. Tls. | | 5.70 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs | | 4.37 |
| " " 1 = Marks | | †3.93 |
| Gold $1 = Hk. Tls. | | 1.20 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen | | 1.64 |
| " " 1 = Rupees | | 2.63 |
| " " 1 = Rouble | | 2.72 |
| " " 1 = Mex. | | $1.50 |

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 14, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Langkats Tls. 23.00
Chemors Tls. 1.82½
Chemors Tls. 1.80
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.82½
Sungei Duri Tls. 12.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 14, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**

Kotas Tls. 12.50 cash
Hall and Holtz $16.50 cash
Hall and Holtz 7% Deb. Tls. 100.00 cash
S.M.C. 6% Deb. (1913) Tls. 97.60 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.50 cash

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, Nov. 13.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot, 2s. 7¾d. paid.
January to March, 2s. 8¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market, steady.
Last quotation, London, Nov. 11:—
Spot, 2s. 7½d. paid.
January to March, 2s. 8d. paid.
Tendency of Market, quieter.

## COTTON MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, Nov. 13.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid-American Spot | 11.49d. |
| January-February | 11.38d. |
| May-June | 11.58d. |


**"BICKERTON'S"**
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.


## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, November 2.—Following were the prices realized at the Auction this week:—

| | per picul. $ |
|---|---|
| Sheet: | |
| Smoked Fine Ribbed | @ 138/133 |
| Smoked Good Ribbed | „ 132/125 |
| Smoked Fine Plain | „ 129/124 |
| Smoked Good Plain | „ 122/116 |
| Unsmoked Fine Ribbed | „ 121/118 |
| Unsmoked Good Ribbed | „ — |
| Unsmoked Fine Plain | „ 118/114 |
| Unsmoked Good Plain | „ 113/112 |
| Crepe: | |
| Fine Pale Thin | „ 139/131 |
| Good Pale Thin | „ 130/127 |
| Good Pale Blanket | „ 124/122 |
| Good Brown Blanket | „ 119/113 |
| Fine Brown | „ 127/119 |
| Good Brown | „ 120/111 |
| Good Dark | „ 114/ 95 |
| Barky | „ 107/ 67 |
| Scrap: | |
| Virgin and Pressed | „ 95/ 78 |
| Loose | „ 95/ 94 |
| Sheet: Cupwashing | „ — |

| London quotations: | s. d. |
|---|---|
| Fine Pale Crepe | 2 6 |
| Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet. | 2 5½ |

Catalogued for sale 624 tons (10,488 piculs).

Sold 438 tons (7,369.84 piculs).

Our auction started yesterday with bids in level with last week's prices at which a few lots were sold. In sympathy with firmer advices from other markets the tendency here soon grew firmer and before noon $134.00 was paid for Fine pale crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet. There was an exceptionally strong demand for both Standard Grades and in the afternoon Fine Pale Crepe even added $2.00 to the highest offer in the morning. Medium and Lower crepes shew hardly any improvement in the morning but after the interval prices advanced a few points. Native Sheet were well competed for at an average advance of about $5.00. Scraps were neglected.

The auction was continued this morning and some buyers seemed to be very excited. Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet advanced to $139.00 and $138.00 respectively. A further slight improvement is to be recorded for all medium and lower grades.

| | |
|---|---|
| Banks' buying rate on London, 3 m/s. | s. d. 2 4 25/32 |
| Banks' buying rate on London, demand | 2 4 11/32 |
| Banks' buying rate on New York, demand | 56⅝ |

Meyer and Measor.


**The Cathay Trust, Ltd.**

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**"Write for—**

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

**The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.**

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & Co.**


# EPISCOPALIANS URGE PEACE IN THE CHURCH

### Harmony the Keynote of Addresses at the Triennial Convention

### DR. MANN IS RE-ELECTED

### Again President of the House Of Deputies—Bishop Greer Is Taken Ill

St. Louis, October 11.—Eminent men lifted their voices for freedom from internal strife over doctrines and policy in view of the present world crisis as the forty-fourth triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was opened in the Moolah Temple.

The keynote of the convention, in the opinion of many, was sounded in the address of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, re-elected as President of the House of Deputies, and in the reply which George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia made to the welcome of the Mayor of St. Louis.

The feeling of deputies, clerical and lay, as they met informally was that it was time to bury the Panama controversy, to forget the differences over ritual, and to join in the aid of humanity. Hence in all the programs of the days to come social and missionary questions have a prominent part. For months the leaders of the various elements have been holding conferences likes the recent love feast given under the auspices of the Catholic Club, the New York organization of high church men.

"This national council of our church," said the Rev. Dr. Mann in his address opening the House of Deputies, "meets at a great and solemn time. I take it that perhaps no general convention of the national church ever assembled under circumstances like these, unless perhaps it was the convention of the church which met during the geat civil war.

"The council of the Kingdom of Peace meets here today and a great war, the greatest of all human history, has been raging for some two years, primarily and chiefly between Christian nations. It is a solemnizing thought, and I take it that every man here has for the last two years been walking under the gray shadow of that great catastrophe. There are, of course, matters of large and serious importance which will come before you. There are questions of missionary reorganizations and missionary progress. There is the great question of the revision of the Prayer Book. There are matters touching on the regulation of marriage. Mistakes in policy can be borne and remedied, but it is my feeling that the one mistake which could not be rectified, the one corporate sin not to be forgiven, would be for a council of the Christian Church to meet at this time in any other temper than the temper of Christian brotherhod and Christian peace."

Mr. Pepper toward the close of his speech said that at this tme there ought to be no lapsing into petty controversy, and that none ought to be found losing their tempers. If in the face of the momentous events of the present time were wasted on non-essentials contempt should be heaped rather upon individuals than upon the Christianity they so imperfectly represented.

The convention opened with 104 Bishops of the 122 present and 605 deputies, clerical and lay. It brought to St. Louis 2,000 visitors. Throngs gathered about the Moolah Temple waiting for the procession of the rulers of the Church. The October sun shone upon the flowing vestments, the red consecration robes, the bright-hued academic hoods. First came the venerable Dr. Samuel Hart, the Secretary of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, the Secretary of the House of Deputies. Then, in the inverse order of their consecration, walked the heads of the Sees. Midway in the procession, in purple cassocks, were two High Church leaders, Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Bishop Osborne of Springfield.

Bishop Greer of New York was not in the procession. He had arrived the evening before in a special train from the East, which had been delayed for more than five hours, and fatigue had brought on an attack of neuritis. He was unable to leave his room at the Jefferson Hotel, and on the advice of local physicians started back to New York this afternoon. The Right Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York, therefore walked alone in the procession.

In the opening service of the General Convention, which followed, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann. The first lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice and the second by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart. The closing collects were recited by Bishop Boyd Vincent of Southern Ohio. Bishop Tuttle then preached his sermon—an appeal for Christian unity.

Both houses met in their respective halls at 3 p.m. The long-expected contest between the adherents of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston and the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman of Minneapolis for the Presidency of the House of Deputies began as soon as the roll was called.

Dr. Mann received 343 votes, his opponent 103, mostly from the Western dioceses. The Rev. Dr. Anstice was again chosen secretary and chose as his assistants the Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis; the Rev. William C. Prout, of Herkimer, N. Y., and the Rev. James C. Glass, of Anniston, Ala.

The House of Bishops chose as its chairman the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee. This is the first time that a Southern Bishop has been chosen for this office. He succeeds Bishop Boyd Vincent of Southern Ohio.

# CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW ON AT TOWN HALL TODAY

One had but to stop for five minutes on Nanking Road, yesterday afternoon, in the neighborhood of the Town Hall, to get proof enough that the annual chrysanthemum show of the Horticultural Society, which opens at 1 p.m. today, will be well worth a visit.

The weather, according to experts, has not been favorable lately to the proper finishing off of the flowers. Yet, what of that? To nine people out of ten, the chrysanthemum is just a big ball of brilliance, beautiful in all its forms, no matter if your expert says the one you pick out is no good at all. Load after load went up to the hall yesterday and looked good enough in the street. They will be a sight for the gods when seen staged together today under the direction of Mr. Macgregor, than whom few know better how to cultivate flowers and display them when raised.

Chrysanthemums, of course, are the main things at this show and there will be little else in the floral line, but there are attractive competitions, including decorated dinner tables (open) and tea tables to be arranged by girls under seventeen years. A band will be in attendance.

## Shipping Bulletins

The Blue Funnel Line freighter Oanfa, now in harbor, reports that the fire which broke out in her Number 1 hold occurred while at sea en route from Liverpool to Durban and Far Eastern ports. Due to the prompt efforts of Captain Lycett and his officers the fire was kept under control until the ship reached Durban, where it was completely extinguished. Some damage was done to the cargo, which had to be removed from the hold and taken ashore, and afterwards reshipped.

The Oanfa also had on board a small amount of the salvaged cargo of the Blue Funnel freighter Ping Suey, wrecked off the coast of South Africa, which is now coming forward.

* * *

The U.S.S. Helena arrived in port yesterday.

## Obituary

**Mr. W. Paton**

Word has been received here of the death of Mr. W. Paton in Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He was well known in Shanghai, having been manager of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association for two years and a member of the association for many years. His health failed about six months ago and he was forced to return home to Scotland after having been away for twenty years. He lived for a time in New Zealand before coming to China. He was 54 years of age.

**Mr. R. Moores**

The death has occurred of Mr. R. Moores, chief engineer of the C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo. Deceased began his career in the East with the Shanghai Municipal Council. He was employed by the China Merchants for eighteen years. He leaves a widow and a family. He was 51 years of age.

**Mrs. Lily Thompson**

The death of Mrs. Lily Thompson, wife of Mr. W. D. Thompson, formerly of Shanghai, is reported from Singapore, on October 28.


**ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,**
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
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Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.


# *World Wide Strike Stifled by War Says Miss Jessie Ackerman*

### *International Socialists In Rome Well on With Plans When Crash Came*

Miss Jessie Ackerman gave a most interesting lecture yesterday evening at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on "After war conditions in the countries now engaged in the war."

The speaker read an interesting account of the work done by the Royal Library of Berlin, where the German Government has made a most remarkable collection of literature on the war. Here five hundred people are employed in the mailing department to collect posters, placards and postcards, as well as newspapers and books written on the war, and the library already has in its possession 8,000 out of 10,000 such publications. The speaker held that this war was due to the fact that the working classes in the belligerent countries were underpaid, consequently ill-fed and clothed, and an outlet had to be found for these working classes to better themselves.

Miss Ackerman said that in Europe as well as America there were nearly two million women who were bread winners and in most cases they earned from $2 to $6 a week. Hence it was to put the working classes on a better footing, as well as to boycott Germany, that the economical conference was held lately in Paris.

Miss Ackerman recalled an experience of her own. She lived in the slums of London and earned her living by grinding an organ—this in order to make as close a study as possible. Her earnings for a week amounted to 7½d, and the misery she found among the working classes could not be exaggerated.

The speaker recalled being in Rome six months before the war, when she met what she described as the most remarkable company of men ever got together. They were Rev. R. J. Campbell, Preacher of the City Temple, London, Kief Hardie and Will Crooks, Labor leaders in Parliament, Jean Jaures, Ramsay MacDonald, and Dr. Liebknecht, the great German Socialist. They had met to arrange for a world's strike of the working classes, and Miss Ackerman believed that this would have been successful had the Great War not intervened. Everything had been arranged for the uplifting of the working classes and the great Socialists of the respective countries had their plans baulked almost when they were beginning to ripen.

Miss Ackerman went on to talk of the relations between the United States and Mexico, discussed the Pan-American Conference, the Republics of South America and the Danish West Indies. She was witty and interesting at all times and related some of her adventures on tramp steamers and in typhoons.

She will lecture next on "Child Labor and the Educational Systems of the World." It is also likely that she will lecture on the "Prison Systems of the World."

# *Royalists Ravaging Ekaterini District*

### *Venizelists Remain Passive To Leave Full Responsibility To Athens Government*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Athens, November 12.—1,500 Royalist troops occupying the villages north of Ekaterini are requisitioning the crops and terrorising the population. The Venizelists attribute this violation of the agreement between Greece and the Entente to the over-conciliatoriness of the Entente.

Salonica, November 13.—An official communique issued by the Venizelist Government reports that the Royalists have occupied the village of Oustana, north of Grevena, where a detachment of Venizelist troops is stationed. It is not yet known whether there has been any fighting.

The Provisional Government has issued orders that re-inforcements are not to be sent to the place, preferring to leave to the Athens Government the full responsibility for the non-execution of the latter's agreement with the Entente.

The news that the Bulgarians are burning and plundering the towns evacuated by them in Eastern Macedonia and carrying off the inhabitants has caused indignation against the Athens Government.

The Servians, continuing their pursuit, have defeated the Bulgarians and captured the village of Iven, north of Polog.

London, November 13.—A Servian official communique reports: We not only broke counter-attacks against Cukl, but we continued our victorious advance northward, pursuing the beaten enemy. Polog is entirely in our hands.

We have captured 56 guns, exclusive of trench ordnance, since September 14.

Paris, November 13.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: Supported by the intense fire of the French artillery, the Servians, in the loop of the Czerna, after a sanguinary fight, compelled the German-Bulgar forces to abandon the village of Iven and fall back two miles northward. Five counter-attacks made by the enemy were repulsed in disorder and with considerable loss.

The Servians, assisted by the French also again made progress north of Veli Selo. Up to the present, more than 1,000 prisoners have been counted and sixteen more guns captured.

The Allies have taken 6,000 prisoners and captured 72 guns and 50 machine-guns since their offensive began on September 12.

## Sailed from Shanghai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For London etc.** | | |
| Agamemnon | Sept. | 8 |
| Agapenor | Sept. | 1 |
| Alcinous | Oct. | 5 |
| City of Manila | Oct. | 19 |
| City of Norwich | Sept. | 3 |
| Demodocus | Oct. | 13 |
| Fushimi Maru | Oct. | 16 |
| Glengyle | Sept. | 8 |
| Glenstrae | Sept. | 5 |
| Hirano Maru | Oct. | 29 |
| Iyo Maru | Sept. | 3 |
| Kaga Maru | Nov. | 12 |
| Karonga | Oct. | 23 |
| Kitano Maru | Oct. | 1 |
| Knight Companion | Sept | 24 |
| Machaon | Oct. | 20 |
| Miyazaki Maru | Sept | 20 |
| Nore | Oct. | 30 |
| Pembrokeshire | Sept | 14 |
| Pyrrhus | Nov. | 10 |
| Sardinia | Oct. | 2 |
| Tokuyama Maru | Nov. | 1 |
| Toyohashi Maru | Sept. | 9 |
| **For Marseilles, etc.** | | |
| Cordillere | Oct | 20 |
| Magellan | Nov. | 3 |
| Paul Lecat | Oct. | 7 |
| **For Bombay** | | |
| Kamakura Maru | Oct. | 19 |
| Novara** | Oct. | 16 |
| Nyanza** | Nov. | 13 |
| **For Vancouver, etc.** | | |
| Empress of Russia | Nov. | 4 |
| Harold Dollar | Oct. | 6 |
| Monteagle | Nov. | 13 |
| **For New York** | | |
| Bolton Castle | Sept. | 1 |
| Eurymachus | Sept. | 18 |
| Newby Hall | Nov. | 2 |
| Tokiwa Maru | Sept. | 6 |
| **For San Francisco, etc.** | | |
| Ecuador | Oct. | 18 |
| Hawaii Maru | Oct. | 19 |
| J.D. Archbold | Nov. | 4 |
| Shinyo Maru | Nov. | 4 |
| Tenyo Maru | Oct. | 7 |
| **For Seattle** | | |
| Awa Maru | Nov. | 9 |
| Henrik Ibsen | Nov. | 1 |
| Shidzuoka Maru | Oct. | 16 |
| Tsuyama Maru | Nov. | 2 |
| Kamakura Maru | Nov. | 4 |

**With English Mail.

## Vessels To Arrive

| FROM LONDON, ETC. | Sailed | Due |
|---|---|---|
| Kashima Maru | Sept. 23 | Nov. 25 |
| Mishima maru | Oct. 5 | Nov. 28 |
| Narkin** | Oct. 31 | Nov. 24 |
| Novara | Oct. 27 | Dec. 7 |
| Somali | Nov. 9 | Dec. 22 |
| Suwa Maru | Oct. 21 | Dec. 12 |
| **FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.** | | |
| Empress of Asia | Nov. 2 | Nov. 18 |
| Empress of Japan | Dec. 14 | Jan. 2 |
| **FROM SEATTLE** | | |
| Awa Maru | Nov. 14 | Dec 12 |
| Sado Maru | Oct. 31 | Nov. 28 |
| Tamba Maru | | Nov. 18 |
| **FROM NEW YORK** | | |
| Brinkburn | Aug. 22 | Nov. 30 |
| Eurystates | | Dec. 7 |
| **FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.** | | |
| Venezuela | Oct. 20 | Nov. 22 |
| Persia Maru | | Nov. 21 |
| Tenyo Maru | Nov. 11 | |
| **FROM LIVERPOOL** | | |
| Antiochus | | Dec. 30 |
| Eurybates | Sept. 30 | Dec. 5 |
| Keemun | Sept. 15 | Nov. 21 |
| Ningchow | Sept. 7 | Nov. 27 |
| Pel eu | Sept. 24 | Nov. 27 |
| Phemius | | Dec. 23 |
| Teucer | Nov. 8 | Dec. 10 |
| Teenkai | | Dec. 18 |
| Tydeus | | Dec. 20 |
| **FROM GOTHENBURG** | | |
| Ceylon | Sept. 27 | Nov. 14 |
| Yeddo | Sept. 5 | Nov. 30 |
| **FROM MARSEILLES** | | |
| Athos | Oct. 29 | Dec. 4 |
| **FROM CALCUTTA** | | |
| Shirala | Nov. 4 | Nov. 30 |
| **LEFT COLOMBO** | | |
| Amazone | Nov. 6 | Nov. 25 |


**TIENTSIN AND PEKING CARPETS AND RUGS**

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11650

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | 1,200,000 |

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F.M.S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower |
| Haiphong | New York | Burma) |
| Hankow | Peking | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | Frs. 48,000,000.00 |
| Reserves | Frs. 48,000,000.00 |

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papeete | |
| Hankeou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds:— | |
| Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. | $15,000,000 |
| Silver | 18,000,000 |
| | $33,000,000 |
| Reserve liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |

*Head Office*: HONGKONG.

*Court of Directors:*
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

*Chief Manager:*
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bankok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala- | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Lumpur | S. Francisco |
| Canton | London | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Lyons | Singapore |
| Foochow | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | New York | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch*: 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.*

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) | 45,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 22,000,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,733,000 |

*Head office*: PETROGRAD.
*Paris Office*: 9, RUE Boudreau.
*London Office*: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers:*
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailan | Peking |
| Calcutta | Hankow | Shanghai |
| Chanchun | Harbin | Tientsin |
| (Kwan- | Hongkong | Tsingtau |
| chendze) | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Nicolayowsk | Yokohama |
| Dalny | (Dairen o-A | |

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

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Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | $60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | $10,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael's at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | Francs 45,000,000 |

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. IHON,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office*: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | ... Yen | 48,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | ,, | 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, | 20,800,000 |

*London Bankers:*
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antunghsin | London | Port Arthur |
| Bombay | Liaoyang | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Changchun | Lyons | Sydney |
| Dalny | Mukden | Sinanfu |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | New York | Tokio |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Kobe | Peking | |

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | U.S. $3,250,000.00 |
| Reserve and Undivided Profits | 3,931,774.11 |
| | U.S. $7,181,774.11 |

Branches at:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hongkong | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Canton | London | Tientsin |
| Cebu | Manila | Yokohama |
| Colon (P.C.Z.) | Medellin | Peking |
| Hankow | Panama | Shanghai |

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Banjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tandjong Balei |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djember | Penang | Tegal |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tjilatjap |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | Singapore | |
| Medan | Soerabaya | |

*London Bankers:*—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head office*: SHANGHAI

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Sh. Tls. 5,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Sh. Tls 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | H. | $2,000,000 |
| Subscribed and Paid-up Capital | H. | $1,357,850 |
| Reserve Fund | H. | $70,000 |

*Head Office:*
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

*Shanghai Office*: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKSUN,
Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | 550,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore. | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## 430,000 GET IRON CROSSES

Germany Has Used 7 1-2 Tons of Metal and 87 Miles of Ribbon

Copenhagen, Sept. 30.—The German newspapers state that up to the present 430,000 Iron Crosses have been conferred, of which 420,000 are of the second class, each weighing 18 grams (about two-thirds of an ounce).

Half of the metal is cast iron and half silver, so that altogether 150 hundredweights of metal and 140,000 meters (eighty-seven miles) of ribbon have been used in these awards.

## Amusements

## VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING
for
THREE NIGHTS ONLY
14th, 15th and 16th Nov.
and
Matinee on Saturday, 18th

THE
GREATEST MASTERPIECE
JULIUS CAESAR

Featuring Anthony Nouelli and a cast of
20,000 People

## TOWA THEATRE

*Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads*

PROGRAMME
*for*
*Wednesday, 15th November.*

*1.—Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster.*
*2.—Recreation: Charlie Chaplin comedy.*
*3.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Serial Drama in 30 Chapters, each Chapter 2 parts. PROLOGUE.*
*4.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Chapter One, Part One.*
*5.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Chapter One, Part Two.*
*6.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Chapter Two, Part One.*
*7.—DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. Chapter Two, Part Two.*

The above serial has been obtained at a great cost to be shown exclusively at this theatre. It is the most wonderful, thrilling and amazing picture ever produced. In short, it is THE BEST PRODUCED. Two chapters will be shown in every change of programme.

## *Offers Eye to Give Soldier Fiance Sight*

Paris, October 2.—Members of the Academy of Medicine are debating whether they are justified in accepting the offer of a young girl to sacrifice one of her eyes to restore sight to her blind soldier lover.

The offer was made following the publication of a statement from a leading oculist, Dr. Rochon Duvigneau, that science had progressed to the stage where it was possible to graft a small piece of the human cornea on another cornea, and thereby perhaps confer partial sight. The girl writes:

"I should be proud to serve my country by the gift of an eye if you entertain the slightest hope that sight could be restored to my fiance."

Dr. Duvigneau had advised that the offer be rejected.

## PARIS SAVES BY LONGER DAY.

Economy of 6 Per Cent. in Gas and 15 Per Cent. in Electricity

Paris, Sept. 24.—Now that the "summer time" is nearly over and the hour that clocks were turned back early in summer has to be paid back by September 30, attempts are being made to estimate the money saved by the adoption of the daylight saving scheme.

As regards Paris, the saving in public lighting has not been great. Street lamps are lit when the darkness makes it necessary and turned off when it is light enough. Many street lights are turned off or lowered at 10 p.m., so that some advantage has been gained, but not a great deal.

As regards private lighting, the high price of coal has made the use of gas for cooking much more general, hence it is difficult to know what economy in lighting has been made. From statistics issued by the Prefecture of Police, however, it appears that the advance of an hour for the summer months has saved Paris 6 per cent. of its gas bills and 15 per cent. of its electricity.

## ∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for November 15th, 16th

PATHE'S GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

"VIA WIRELESS"

IN FOUR PARTS

*A sensational but romantic chapter in the great world-story of munitions, adapted from famous play by Paul Armstrong and Winchell Smith, featuring the celebrated stars Bruce McRae and Gail Kane.*

THE MELODRAMA

*includes the explosion of a mine, the sinking of a yacht in 10 fathoms of water, the rescue of the heroine by battleship's whaleboat, the throwing from a battleship of a lieutenant, who swims in mid-ocean till rescued by a schooner, the wrecking of an automobile, which plunges over a cliff after its driver, the villain, has been killed by a shot from his pursuer.*

OTHER PICTURES INCLUDE:

Pathe's British and French Gazettes.

"Gussie at the Fair," "Boob's Racing Career."

## LYCEUM THEATRE

On Thursday, Nov. 16, at 9.15 p.m.
Under the Patronge of
Sir E. D. H. FRASER, K. C. M. G., H. B. M.'s Consul-General.

H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR
OF
"BRITAIN PREPARED"
AND
THE OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
Under the Gracious Patronage of
Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.

Sole Director (for India and the Far East)
Mr. Maurice E. Bandman.
FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY:
Thursday, 16th, Friday, 17th, Saturday, 18th & Sunday, 19th Nov.
USUAL PRICES.
TWO MATINEES: Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
( Children Half-Price )
Book Now at Moutrie's
11614

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
15th and 16th Nov.

"ALMOST A SCANDAL"
*L'ko Comedy*

"THE LAWS of HONOR"
Drama in four parts

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"MUMPS"
*Comedy*

"LOVE AND SOFT SOAP"
*Comedy.*

## KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOOCHOW ROAD

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Great Renville Roberty
Master Magician and Illusionist
BLACK-ART
BLACK-ART
And his company of 1st Class Artists.
Miss IRENE BERYL
Classical Dancer
CHARLIE
Whistler and Comedian.
THE WARLEYS
Sketch Artists and Dancers.
SYLVANO LOPES
Pianist and Accompanist.
Magnificent Costumes.
Brilliant Light Effects.
THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING THE EAST.
Prices of Admission:
$1.00 1st Class, 60 Cts. 2nd Class.
11602

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 15 | .. | Boston & New York | Egremont Castle | Br. | D. & Co. |
| " 15 | P.M. | Tacoma etc. | Canada maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| " 16 | .. | New York via Panama | Kanagawa maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 18 | .. | Tacoma | Itsukushima maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| " 18 | P.M. | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| " 18 | P.M. | Vancouver etc. | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| " 27 | 10.30* | Seattle | Yokohama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec 2 | P.M. | Vancouver etc. | Empress of Asia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| " 2 | noon | San Francisco | Korea maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| " 12 | P.M. | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| " 16 | P.M. | San Fancisco | Siberia maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| " 21 | P.M. | Seattle, Victoria etc. | Tamba maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 22 | P.M. | San Francisco | Tenyo maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| " 30 | P.M. | Vancouver B.C. | Empress of Russia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| Jan 2 | P.M. | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P. M. S. S. Co. |
| " 3 | noon | Seattle, Victoria etc. | Shidzuoka maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 15 | .. | Moji, Kobe, Yokohama | Malta | Br. | P. & O. |
| " 16 | 2.30 | Kobe & Osaka | Kasuga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 17 | 3.00 | Nagasaki | Poltava | Rus. | R. V. F. |
| " 18 | 5.30* | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Yawata maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 18 | P. M. | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Empress of Japan | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| " 30 | .. | Kobe, Yokohama | Kashimi maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec 2 | noon | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Korea maru | Jap | A. T. Co. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 17 | A.M. | Marseilles etc. | Atlantique | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| " 25 | P.M. | Genoa, London etc. | Glenogle | Br. | Glen Line |
| " 27 | A.M. | Marseilles, London via Suez | Malta | Br. | P. & O. |
| " 30 | P.M. | Genoa | Merionethshire | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec 4 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Oanfa | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 5 | .. | London via Hongkong etc | Katori maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 8 | D.L. | London via Cape | Cyclops | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 8 | A.M. | Marseilles etc. | Amazone | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| " 11 | 11.30* | Marseilles, London via Suez | Nankin | Br. | P. & O. |
| " 15 | P.M. | Genoa, London etc. | Gleniffer | Br. | Glen Line |
| " 17 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Ningchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 17 | D.L. | London via Cape | Keemun | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 17 | .. | London via Hongkong etc | Kamo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 20 | D.L. | London via Cape | Peleus | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 24 | .. | London via Hongkong etc | Kashima maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Jan 3 | D.L. | London via Cape | Teucer | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 17 | D.L. | London via Cape | Phemius | Br. | B. & S. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 15 | noon | Hongkong, Canton | Chekiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 15 | noon | Swatow, Hongkong, Canton | Choysang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| " 15 | A.M. | Hongkong, Canton | Kwangtah | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co. |
| " 15 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 15 | P.M. | Ningpo, Wenchow | Poochi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " 16 | D.L. | Swatow | Wenchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 16 | D.L. | Amoy, Hongkong, Canton | Sinkiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 17 | A.M. | Foochow | Haean | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " 17 | D.L. | Swatow, Hongkong | Hoihow | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 18 | .. | Takao, Foochow via Keelung | Kohoku maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " 19 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Anhui | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 21 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Luchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 22 | 5.00 | Hongkong | Korea maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| " 23 | P.M. | Manila, Hongkong | Venezuela | Am. | P. M. S. S. Co. |
| Dec 5 | | Hongkong | Tamba maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 14 | P.M. | Manila, Hongkong | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 15 | noon | Newchwang | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 16 | 10.00* | Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Fengtien | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 17 | 3.00 | Vladivostock | Poltava | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| " 17 | 3.00 | Tsingtao, Dalny | Kobe maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| " 17 | A.M. | Newchwang | Kungping | Chi. | C.M.S.NCo. |
| " 17 | 9.00* | Tsingtao | Ono maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| " 18 | P.M. | Tsingtao | Ikshin maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| " 18 | 10.00* | Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 20 | A.M. | Tientsin via Tsingtao | Keelung maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " 21 | noon | Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 15 | M.M. | Hankow etc. | Kiangkwan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " 15 | M.N. | do | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 15 | M.N. | do | Nanyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " 16 | M.N. | do | Talee maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " 16 | M.N. | do | Kiangwah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " 17 | M.N. | do | Loongwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| " 17 | M.N. | do | Tungting | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 18 | M.N. | do | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 18 | M.N. | do | Fengyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " 19 | M.N. | do | Kiangtoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| " 20 | M.N. | do | Yohyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " 21 | M.N. | do | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | 2012 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co | KLYW |
| Nov 14 | | Singan | 1049 | Br. | B. & S. | |
| Nov 14 | Hongkong | Malta | 3888 | Br. | P. & O. | |
| Nov 14 | Wenchow | Poochi | 631 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Talee maru | 1126 | Jap. | N.K.K. | NYKW |
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Kiangwah | 1232 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 14 | Japan | Kasuga maru | 2587 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | |
| Nov 14 | Swatow | Hoihow | 896 | Br. | B. & S. | |
| Nov 14 | Swatow | Wenchow | 560 | Br. | B. & S. | |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow etc. | Kiangyu | 1490 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " 14 | Hankow etc. | Kwangchi | 505 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " 14 | Foochow | Hsinchi | 1385 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " 14 | Hankow etc. | Tafoo maru | 1766 | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " 14 | Hankow etc. | Kutwo | 924 | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| " 14 | Tacoma | Justin | 1779 | Am. | B. A. T. |
| " 14 | Newchwang | Haean | 1383 | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 14 | Japan | Chikugo maru | 1446 | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 14 | Dalny direct | Sakaki maru | 346 | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| " 14 | Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Tungchow | 1263 | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 14 | Swatow | Kaigan | 1134 | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 14 | Swatow | Yunnan | 1770 | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 14 | Chefoo, Newchwang | Taishun | 1216 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " 14 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | 2012 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N G L B | 2 Oct. | 25 Cruise | Ajax | Am Aux. | 800 | | 83 | Powers |
| B H | Oct. | 25 Cruise | Brooklyn | Am cru. | 9215 | 30 | 562 | Day |
| T P D | Oct. | 21 Cruise | Elcano | Am g-b. | 620 | 8 | 96 | Briggs |
| P & O B I | Oct. | 16 Cruise | Galveston | Am cru. | 3200 | 18 | 309 | Kellogg |
| | Nov. | 14 Cruise | Helena | Am g-b. | 1391 | 8 | 159 | Brotherton |
| 8 p. | Nov | 8 Cruise | Monocacy | Am g-b. | | 2 | 47 | Carter |
| 10 p. | Nov. | 13 Cruise | Supply | Am tr. | | | | |
| 8 p. | Oct. | 25 Cruise | Villalobos | Am g-b. | 370 | 6 | 54 | Clarke |
| B N B | Oct. | 21 Cruise | Wilmington | Am g-b. | 1392 | 8 | 159 | Chadwick |

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Wharf on Wednesday, Nov. 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru Captain T. Hajo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, Nov. 16 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted.) European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Kungping, Capt. J. B. Howie, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

### For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### *Shipping Items*

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Monday.

The L-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shaghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.


Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

*Shanghai Agents:*

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.


The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Swedish East Asatic Co.'s s.s. Ceylon is expected to arrive here about the 24th instant.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantique left Kobe for Shanghai on Monday, November 13 at 6 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow, the 16th instant about 5 a.m. and at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) on the same morning, about 6 a.m.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave Hongkong at noon today, and is due at Woosung on November 18 at 6 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C., on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 8.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, November 18.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang will leave Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai today.

### *Passengers Arrived*

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Freicks, Messrs. Austin and Wrosa.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Andersen, Mr. J. Achesen, Mr. Nunsen. Mr. Swansen, Mrs. M. Smith.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta from London:—Mrs. B. Brown, Miss Slater, Mr. F. Ellis. From Bombay:—Mr. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Karangia, Mr. Abdoolla, Mr. Billimaria, Mr. Bbdoollasen, Mr. and Mrs. D. Continko. Miss Macdonald, Miss Talbot, Dr. J. de Quadros. From Singapore:—Mr. Wissetzky, Mr. and Mrs. L. Holgate, Mr. C. Speyer.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan:—Mrs. M. Femberg and child, Mrs. Frankel and infant, Mrs. F. Storch, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, Misses E. and M. Laffin, Messrs. J. M. Laffin, F. B. Illfelder and H. B. Stewart.

### *Passengers Departed*

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mrs. D. L. Smith, and Mr. E. C. Emmett.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Tientsin, Mrs. G. K. Bingham, Corp. Tavermer. For Chefoo:—Capt. G. R. Ewart.

### *Launch Services*

**TODAY**

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

**TOMORROW**

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Atlantique will leave the Co.'s jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

### Siccawei Weather Report

13.—Brisk and heavy barometric rise in North China and Korea felt in the Eastward as far as central Nippon. Monsoon setting in again along the coast. Overcast weather in the North; very fine, in our regions.

14.—Very cloudy weather. Barometer extraordinarily high. N.E. breezes. Temperature mild.

### Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, November 14, 1916.

| WEATHER. | 4 a.m. | 9 a.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm | 768.18 | 768.52 |
| " " inches | 30.24 | 30.26 |
| Variation mm. for 24 h | †0.92 | †2.03 |
| Variation mm. for 12 h | †0.27 | †0.74 |
| Wind Direction | WNW | WNW |
| Wind Kilom per hour | 16 | 28 |
| Wind Miles | 9.9 | 17.4 |
| Temperature Cen | 3°6 | 10°7 |
| Temperature Fahr | 38.5 | 50.7 |
| Humidity co | 97 | 68 |
| Nebulosity: 0-10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rainfall mm | — | — |
| Rainfall inches | — | — |

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albenga | 2769 | Ger. | Carlowitz | YWGW |
| Nov 9 | Hongkong | Alma | 489 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | 10 p |
| Aug 4 | Hongkong | Bohemia | 4282 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B VII |
| Nov 3 | Japan | Baiserigen maru | 490 | Jap. | | |
| Aug 5 | Hongkong | China | 8868 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B XIII |
| Nov 1 | Hongkong | Chenan | 2200 | Br. | B. & S. | B t. D. |
| Nov 12 | Hongkong | Choysang | 1494 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | SHW |
| Nov 13 | Swatow | Chekiang | 133 | Br. | B. & S. | C 6W |
| Nov 13 | Amoy | Chungking | 1811 | Br. | B. & S. | WTW |
| Aug 8 | Hongkong | D. Rickmers | 3651 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | USA |
| Nov 11 | New York | Eurymedon | 3561 | Br. | B. & S. | HWYK |
| Nov 13 | Hongkong | Egremont Castle | 3343 | Br. | Dodwell | BI |
| Dec 27 | Nanking | Formosa | 182 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | 10 p |
| Nov 12 | Hongkong | Gleniffer | 6021 | Br. | Clen Line | CMLW |
| Nov 5 | Native Customs | Ichi maru | 680 | Jap. | M.B.K. | 9 p. |
| May 28 | Hankow | Kinling | 2311 | Br. | B. & S. | Int. D |
| Oct 27 | Hankow | Kiangtoo | 1468 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 11 | Chefoo | Koonshing | 3235 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | SHW |
| Nov 13 | Hankow | Kiangkwan | 450 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co | KLYW |
| Nov 13 | Hongkong | Kwangtah | 1586 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 13 | Chinwangtao | Kungping | 1742 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. | KMAW |
| Nov 2 | Swatow | Lihan | 1392 | Br. | B. & S | CNWP |
| Nov 12 | Hankow | Luenyi | 1735 | Br. | B. & S. | CNCW |
| July 16 | Hankow | Meifoh | 1682 | Ger. | Melchers | NGLB 1 |
| July 30 | Hankow | Meilee | 1682 | Ger. | Melchers | NGLB 1 |
| Nov 12 | Hankow | Nangang maru | 968 | Jap. | N.K.K. | NYKW |
| Nov 13 | Hongkong | Oanfa | 5810 | Br. | B. & S. | HWYK |
| Nov 13 | Hankow | Pao-ching | 1773 | Br. | B. & S. | OWSB |
| Nov 13 | Hankow | Poyang | 1892 | Br. | B. & S. | CNW |
| July 30 | Tsingtao | Sikiang | 1840 | Ger. | H. A. L. | 9 p |
| July 30 | Hongkong | Silesia | 5446 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B IX |
| Nov 12 | Hongkong | Sumatra | 5271 | Sw. | E.-A. & Co. | SHW |
| Nov 13 | Hongkong | Shikiang | 1686 | Br. | B. & S. | WPW |
| Oct 20 | Hankow | Tatsuagmaru | 1076 | Jap. | N.K.K. | LPDUW |
| Nov 12 | Hongkong | Tatsoong | 987 | Br. | Gaddes & o. | NSCW |
| Nov 12 | Hankow | Tsingkiah | 475 | Br. | C.T.L. & S.L.Co. | CKPW |
| Nov 12 | Hankow | Tuckwo | 2770 | Br. | J.M. & Co. | HW |
| Nov 13 | Japan | Taishu maru | 879 | Jap. | Satoh Shokai | LPDOW |
| Nov 11 | | Whasteng | 1746 | Chi. | C. S. S. Co. | NSCW |
| Nov 5 | Hankow | Yuenkiang maru | 1496 | Jap. | N.K.K. | TKDD |
| Nov 11 | Chinwangtao | Yushun | 1079 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. | OD |
| Nov 13 | Japan | Yechigo maru | 1615 | Jap. | Satoh Shokai | |
| Nov 13 | Swatow | Yusang | 1223 | Br. | J.M. & Co. | ONW |


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|---|---|---|
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| EMPRESS OF ASIA | 2 Dec. | MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb. |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | 30 Dec. | EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 13 " |
| | | EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. 17 Mar. |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| " "SIBERIA MARU" | 18,000 tons | Dec. | 16 |
| " "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Dec. | 23 |

*From Nagasaki to San Francisco*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | Nov. | 20 |

*From Nagasaki to Manila*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" | 18,000 tons | Nov. | 26 |
| " "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Dec. | 3 |

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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

# BRITISH ARE VICTORS IN RECORD AIR-FIGHT

## 70 Machines Engaged; Germans Lose 3, Perhaps 6; Four British Felled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France gives another account detailing the greatest air-battle of the war, which was mentioned in a communique recently. It occurred over open country, in the neighborhood of Arras.

A British squadron, thirty strong, consisting of bomb-carriers and their escort, set out on a bombing expedition across the German lines.

An enemy force, consisting of between thirty and forty machines, offered battle and the higher layers of the British force descended to meet them. The Germans, in a running fight, were gradually forced over their own ground. The British, meanwhile, made steady progress towards their object and accomplished the purpose of their raid.

The British lost two bombing and two scouting machines, one observer killed and two pilots wounded. The Germans are known to have lost three machines and are believed to have lost three more.

One of the British pilots fell in No Man's Land, took cover and was eventually bravely rescued.

# *Huge Munitions Cargo Carried by Bistritza*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 8.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—The ship's papers of the steamer Bistritza, which was sunk by a German submarine in the Arctic Ocean, have now come to hand. The Bistritza carried ammunition and cannon for the Rumanian army, her cargo including 100 Hotchkiss machine-guns, 5 balloons, 10,000 rifles, 20 mortars, 2 aerodromes, 125,000 grenades caliber 7.5 centimeters, 200,000 grenades caliber 3.7 centimeters, 14 million projectiles for machine-guns, about 100 automobiles, 60,000 steel helmets, steel, nickel and machines. The total value of the cargo was 23 million Marks.

## GERMAN FLYERS ACTIVE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, November 10.—The aviators have been very active during the day as well as during the clear moonlight night. In numerous air engagements, we shot down altogether 17 enemy aeroplanes, most of which were brought down on both sides of the Somme. Our squadrons repeated their efficient attacks against the railway, troops and ammunition depots, especially in the sectors between Peronne and Amiens.

# CROWN PRINCE LEAVES COMMAND AT VERDUN

## Returns to Berlin After Difference of Opinion With General Hindenburg

Paris, November 4.—The German Crown Prince, who has commanded the army at Verdun, has returned to Berlin as the result of a difference of opinion with General Hindenburg.—(*Japanese cable*).

## BOMB TURK DEPOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports that two British aeroplanes successfully bombarded the head-quarters of the Turkish irregulars at Alain, westwards of Nasiriyeh.

A ton of high explosive was dropped in two successive air-raids on Maghdaba and Birsaba, a number of direct hits being obtained and much damage done to the enemy's camp and store-sheds at Magdaba. A 100-lb. bomb directly hit an aviatik leaving the hangar at Birsaba, damaging the hangar. Much damage was done to the railway and rolling stock.

Two Fokkers were brought down damaged. Our machines all returned safely.

## PAY FOR PEOPLE'S ARMY

Tsinanfu, November 13.—The measures to deal with the People's Army at Weihsien which have been pending for a while have been duly solved. General Chu Cheng has received $160,000 from the authorities and returned to Weihsien to deal with his men. Thus all the measures to deal with the People's Armies in Shantung have completely concluded.

A portion of the People's Army at Chowtsun has fled from Chowtsun and has engaged in severe fighting near Tsingchow and that portion of the People's Army was defeated by the Government troops and fled to Weihsien. Both sides had a large number of casualties.

## STORM RUSSIAN LINES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, November 10.—Brandenburg troops and the infantry regiment No. 400, under the command of Major-General von Woyna, stormed several Russian defensive lines in the district of Skrobova, extending over four kilometers and threw back the enemy beyond the Skrobova brook. Our losses were small, while the enemy's sacrifices were considerable. 49 officers and 3,380 men were taken prisoners by us. We also captured 27 machine-guns and 12 mine-throwers. The Russians have thus again suffered a severe defeat.

## TSAI AO'S FUNERAL

Tokio, Nov. 13.—A funeral service for the late General Tsai Ao will be held at Fukuoka and on that occasion the Japanese Government will show the deepest sympathy to the meritorious general of the friendly Power with special rites. Count Terauchi, the Premier, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is staying at Fukuoka in connection with the army maneuvers, is considering the measures.

## RUSSIAN FOREIGN BONDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 13.—The issue abroad of Treasury bonds totalling 2,000,000,000 Roubles has been authorised.

# *Red Cross Supplies Held Up By Strike*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 13.—The Commonwealth hospital supplies and many additional steamers are laid up in the various ports, in consequence of the coal strike.

# *Week's War Events Reviewed from Point Of View of Entente*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—The past week sees the general situation substantially unaltered but for the continued Allied advance on the Somme front, which has been impeded by the recent pestilential weather, churning all the country-side into one sea of viscous slime. Rumania continues to hold her ground and in Greece matters seem to drift surely towards an approaching crisis.

The publication of captured documents in the Press now leaves no doubt of secret pro-German activities, even in the most unexpected quarters, of the professedly neutral Greek Government. As a result of this, the French Admiral has taken over the Greek ships, under protest and strong steps are now necessary to eradicate the treacherous element in Athens and the Piraeus, which does not care how many Greek lives and interests are imperilled in order to serve German aims in Greece

The current sets strongly in favor of the National movement and it has been greatly assisted by the marked and emphatic support given to Venizelos in the British Prime Minister's great speech at the Guildhall, which, for the rest, emphasised in the clearest words the undeviable determination of Britain and her allies to prosecute the war and contemptuously dismissed the foolish German attempts to pretend that a separate peace is contemplated by Russia.

He also ridiculed the pretence that Britain is pursuing a suicidal policy of revenge and commercial exclusion and appealed urgently to Greece to prove true to her past history and her tried friends.

In strong contrast comes the German Premier's speech which is consumed in vague and unfounded bickerings about the beginning of the war and is now notable only as a marked departure from his former high hectoring tone.

Meanwhile, the deepening despair of the Germans finds vent in wilder and wilder schemes. The world is amused at the sudden new pretence to give Russian Poland her freedom, the real motive being Germany's frantic effort to secure a million more men for "cannon-fodder" by forced service levied off new territories. Thus, ostensibly, will be removed the Russian yoke. In reality, they will be subjected to Germany's iron heel.

In Belgium, yet worse excesses prove the extremity of Germany's need, for the brutal German policy of slave-raiding has now reached the degree of a crying scandal. Appalling conditions now prevail in that unhappy, devastated country. Amid harrowing scenes of despair and misery, some 25,000 Belgian subjects have been herded off from the Antwerp district alone into the pitiless slavery of German military positions.

The greatest brutality has been shown in raising these levies. It has already provoked sanguinary resistance at Maastrecht and elsewhere while the strongly defended frontier line between Holland and Belgium is raked by German guns and live electric wires, which destroy those poor wretches daring to attempt an agonised flight from the German grip. It is small wonder that the proclamation was received with a complete absence of enthusiasm and riots have already broken out in Warsaw on the announcement of Germany's ironical offer.

Compared with such conditions, even the sinking without warning of the unarmed passenger steamer Arabia seems a minor iniquity, especially as marvellous discipline on the ship succeeded in saving the lives of all the men, women and children on board.

However, the Pope has been appealed to, as being the sole neutral power wielding spiritual authority, to now exercise that authority and, after full inquiry into the facts, to mitigate the misery in Belgium caused by German brutality. The creation of three French Cardinals is taken as a favorable sign of the sympathies of the Pope, who is now raising the number of French Cardinals to eight, exceeding the traditional number by two and thus conferring deliberate honor on France, the eldest daughter of the Church.

## TRIESTE REJOICES

**People Pleased as Italians Advance; Police Tighten Control**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Milan, November 12.—The Italian advance towards Trieste has caused gloom in Austria in official circles, while it has overjoyed the inhabitants. The control of the police is growing tighter and the entire civil population of the town is being gradually removed.

Rome, November 13.—An official communique reports: Intense movements of enemy forces are continuing in Terragnolo Valley, hindered by our batteries.

A squadron of enemy aeroplanes on Saturday bombed Padova, destroying a building and killing the majority of the women and children who had taken refuge in it. Already, there have been sixty deaths.

## BOMB OSTEND HARBOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—The Admiralty reports: A squadron of naval aeroplanes carried out an attack on the harbor of Ostend on the 12th. A considerable number of bombs were dropped on the Atelier de la Marine and the war-vessels there.

# *London Times Losing £1,000 Every Week*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 13.—The Times confirms the statement that its price will be raised to 1½d. shortly. It says that the rise in the cost of production is resulting in a loss of £1,000 a week.

# *'Frisco Journalists Fight Revolver Duel*

## *Three Men Wounded; Several Arrests Effected. Sa Japanese Cable*

San Francisco, November 4.—A bitter controversy which has been going on between The Call (one of the Hearst papers) and its rival, The Bulletin, resulted today in a fight with revolvers in which two members of The Call's business staff and one member of The Bulletin's were wounded. Several arrests have been made. —(*Japanese cable.*)

## FRANCE HUSBANDS FOOD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 13.—Le Matin states that the Government is forming a Council of National Economies to arrange for the husbanding of food and other resources, the better employment of public funds and the efflux of coin abroad. The chairmanship of the Council has been offered to former President Fallieres.

## AUSTRALIAN CRISIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, N. S. W., November 13.—The Governor of New South Wales now does not insist on the resignation of the Ministry.

## RESCUE NORWEGIAN CREW

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, November 12.—The Norwegian steamer Breidablik (1,116 tons) has arrived with a number of the crew of the Norwegian s.s. Camma (794 tons).


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F. S. M.J.C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.


## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

| Mail 101 B. S. | Mail 3. B. S. | Luxe 1. B. S. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. B. S. | Mail 4. B. | Mail 102. B. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2035 | 836 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2230 | 1950 | 1020 |
| 2345 | 1112 | 635 | . . | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1935 | 1700 | 720 |
| 2350 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1930 | 1653 | 710 |
| 000 | 1125 | 650 | . . | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1645 | 700 |
| 1910 | 520 | 2340 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep. | 2301 | . . | 1040 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. S. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | | Mail 4. B. S. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 1130 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 1705 | | 1950 |
| 725 | 1140 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | — | 1655 | | 1941 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | 78 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 1631 | | 1911 |
| 1133 | 1500 | — | 148 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 1332 | | 1508 |
| 1457 | 1746 | — | — | dep. Techow dep. | — | 1043 | | 1158 |
| 1801 | 2021 | — | 220 | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 806 | | 845 |
| 7. | : | — | — | : | — | : | | 8. |
| 830 | 2031 | — | 266 | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 756 | | 1812 |
| 1039 | 2231 | — | 318 | dep. Taianfu dep. | — | 601 | | 1542 |
| 1300 | 058 | — | 377 | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | — | 349 | | 1311 |
| 1315 | 018 | — | — | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | — | 339 | | 1256 |
| 1538 | 316 | — | 420 | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 120 | | 1033 |
| 1816 | 450 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 2336 | | 810 |
| 9. | : | — | — | : | — | : | | 10. |
| 630 | 457 | — | 523 | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 2339 | | 2007 |
| 1156 | 833 | — | — | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 1953 | | 1442 |
| 1206 | 840 | — | 600 | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 1946 | | 1432 |
| 1657 | 1152 | — | 631 | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 1648 | | 928 |
| 1848 | 1300 | — | — | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1530 | | 728 |

| Express 16 B. S. | Express 10. B. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | Express 1. B. | Express 15. B. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . . | 1420 | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | 1410 | . . |
| 2300 | 1420 | . . | . . | dep. Nanking arr. | 1415 | 650 |
| 700 | 2120 | . . | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | 755 | 2300 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 930 | 1350 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 630 | 1230 | 2000 | 530 | 1110 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 | 1410 | 2100 |
| 1032 | 1455 | 2232 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 528 | 1125 | 1858 | 638 | 1219 | 1908 | a. Tsochuang d. | 702 | 1302 | 1952 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

| STATIONS. | 1 Express R | 3 Local | 5 Slow | 7 Coolie Goods | 9 Fast R | 11 Local | 13 N S G Local | 15 Night Express R.S. | 17 N S G Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep. | 7.55 | | 8.20 | 9.00 | 12.50 | 15.20 | 3.40 | 23.00 | 17.15 |
| Nansiang.. .. .. | | | 8.56 | 9.48 | 13.21 | 15.55 | 9.15 | — | 17.50 |
| Kunshan .. .. | | | 9.55 | 11.04 | 14.07 | 16.51 | | — | |
| SOOCHOW arr. | 9.34 | | 10.52 | 12.03 | 14.59 | 17.53 | | 1.01 | |
| SOOCHOW dep. | 9.41 | | 11.02 | 12.13 | 14.57 | 18.13 | | 1.08 | |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 10.24 | | 12.11 | 13.23 | 15.45 | 19.23 | | 2.03 | |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 10.31 | | 12.21 | 13.43 | 15.52 | 19.41 | | 2.10 | |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | 11.13 | | 13.30 | 14.51 | 16.38 | 20.45 | | 3.00 | |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 11.22 | 6.50 | 13.42 | 15.01 | 16.47 | | | 3.10 | |
| TANYANG .. arr. | 12.07 | 8.00 | 14.57 | 16.10 | 17.41 | | | — | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | 12.09 | 8.03 | 14.59 | 16.14 | 17.43 | | | — | |
| CHINKIANG arr. | 12.43 | 8.33 | 15.49 | 17.08 | 18.23 | | | 4.56 | |
| CHINKIANG dep. | 12.52 | 8.50 | 15.57 | 17.18 | 18.32 | | | 5.06 | |
| Nanking Ferry ..arr. | *14.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| NANKING .. .. | 14.15 | 10.55 | 17.50 | 19.25 | 20.05 | | | 6.50 | .. |

| STATIONS. | 2 Local | 4 Slow | 6 Coolie Goods | 8 Fast R | 10 Express R | 12 Local | 14 N S G Local | 16 Night Express R.S. | 18 N S G Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NANKING .. ..dep. | | 7.00 | 7.30 | 11.15 | *14.20 | 18.55 | | 23.00 | |
| Nanking Ferry ..dep. | | — | — | — | *14.20 | — | | — | |
| CHINKIANG.. arr. | | 8.57 | 9.42 | 12.50 | 15.51 | 18.05 | | 0.46 | |
| CHINKIANG.. dep. | | 9.05 | 9.52 | 12.59 | 16.01 | 18.25 | | 1.00 | |
| TANYANG .. arr. | | 9.55 | 10.48 | 13.38 | 16.36 | 19.16 | | — | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | | 9.57 | 10.53 | 13.40 | 16.38 | 19.19 | | — | |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | | 11.04 | 12.11 | 14.42 | 17.26 | 20.30 | | 2.53 | |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 6.20 | 11.14 | 12.23 | 14.52 | 17.36 | | | 3.06 | |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 7.24 | 12.14 | 13.26 | 15.43 | 18.24 | | | 4.01 | |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 7.31 | 12.22 | 13.46 | 15.53 | 18.31 | | | 4.11 | |
| SOOCHOW .. arr. | 8.40 | 13.35 | 14.55 | 16.47 | 19.21 | | | 5.04 | |
| SOOCHOW .. dep. | 8.46 | 13.50 | 15.06 | 16.55 | 19.28 | | | 5.12 | |
| Kunshan .. .. .. | 9.54 | 14.57 | 16.14 | 17.41 | — | | | — | |
| Nansiang.. .. .. | 10.53 | 15.57 | 17.19 | 18.36 | — | | 8.48 | 6.33 | 18.00 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 11.25 | 16.30 | 17.55 | 18.55 | 21.20 | | 10.15 | 7.00 | 18.35 |

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

| | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 47 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep. | 7.00 | 8.20 | 10.45 | 13.10 | 14.40 | 16.10 | 18.10 | 19.40 | 21.30 |
| KIANGWAN ..... | 7.27 | 8.47 | 11.12 | 13.37 | 15.07 | 16.37 | 18.37 | 20.07 | 21.57 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr. | 7.35 | 8.55 | 11.20 | 13.45 | 15.15 | 16.45 | 18.45 | 20.15 | 22.05 |

| | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 48 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep. | 6.20 | 7.40 | 10.05 | 12.15 | 14.00 | 15.20 | 17.25 | 19.00 | 20.30 |
| KIANGWAN ..... | 6.31 | 7.51 | 10.16 | 12.26 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.36 | 19.11 | 20.41 |
| WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr. | 6.55 | 8.15 | 10.40 | 12.50 | 14.35 | 16.05 | 18.00 | 19.35 | 21.05 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

## MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

| STATIONS | 2 Local Mixed a.m. | 4 Fast a.m. | 6 Slow a.m. | 8 Coolie Goods a.m. | 10 Ex-Press p.m. | 12 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai South ..... dep. | | 8.00 | 8.55 | 10.15 | 3.30 | 4.20 |
| Sung Kiang ..... arr. | | 8.52 | 10.01 | 11.24 | 4.13 | 5.48 |
| Sung Kiang ..... dep. | | 8.55 | 10.06 | 11.40 | 4.15 | 5.56 |
| Ka Shai ..... | | 9.49 | 11.07 | 1.02 | 5.00 | 7.10 |
| Ka Shing ..... arr. | | 10.11 | 11.35 | 1.33 | 5.19 | 7.40 |
| Ka Shing ..... dep. | 7.30 | 10.19 | 11.45 | 1.46 | 5.29 | |
| Yeh Zah ..... arr. | 8.24 | 10.56 | 12.27 | 2.37 | 5.56 | |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | 8.40 | 10.58 | 12.31 | 2.52 | 5.58 | |
| Chang An ..... | 9.38 | 11.33 | 1.17 | 3.55 | 6.25 | |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 11.18 | 12.28 | 2.30 | 5.32 | 7.09 | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.30 | 12.38 | 2.42 | 5.47 | 7.24 | |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | 11.55 | 12.57 | 3.05 | 6.20 | 7.40 | |

| STATIONS | 1 Local Mixed a.m. | 3 Fast a.m. | 5 Slow a.m. | 7 Coolie Goods a.m. | 9 Ex-press p.m. | 11 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... dep. | | 7.20 | 8 20 | 9.25 | 2.20 | 3.50 |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | | 7.44 | 8.45 | 9.58 | 2.35 | 4.18 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | | 7.55 | 8.55 | 10.13 | 2.50 | 4.25 |
| Chang An ..... | | 8.52 | 10.11 | 12.15 | 3.41 | 5.48 |
| Yeh Zah ..... arr. | | 9.25 | 10.54 | 1.15 | 4.06 | 6.37 |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | | 9.32 | 11.01 | 1.50 | 4.08 | 6.47 |
| Ka Shing ..... arr. | | 10 09 | 11.43 | 2.45 | 4.35 | 7.38 |
| Ka Shing ..... dep. | 7 40 | 10.12 | 11.55 | 3.01 | 4.41 | |
| Ka Shai ..... | 8.18 | 10.36 | 12.20 | 3.37 | 5.01 | |
| Sung Kiang ..... arr. | 9.33 | 11.29 | 1.26 | 4.48 | 5.44 | |
| Sung Kiang ..... dep. | 10.02 | 11.32 | 1.31 | 4.58 | 5.47 | |
| Shanghai South ... arr. | 11.22 | 12.25 | 2.38 | 6.07 | 6.30 | |

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

| STATIONS | 14 a.m. | 16 a.m. | 18 a.m. | 20 p.m. | 22 p.m. | 24 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kon Zen Chiao ... dep. | 7.40 | 10.10 | 11.50 | 1.50 | 3.15 | 6.37 |
| Kon Shang Mun .. arr. | 7.53 | 10.23 | 12.03 | 2.03 | 3.28 | 6.48 |
| Kon Shang Mun .. dep. | 8.04 | 10.30 | 12.05 | 2.05 | 3.30 | 6.50 |
| Hangchow ..... arr | 8.13 | 10.40 | 12.15 | 2.15 | 3.40 | 7.00 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 8.21 | | | | 3.50 | |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | 8.46 | | | | 4.15 | |

| STATIONS | 13 a.m. | 15 a.m. | 17 p.m. | 19 p.m. | 21 p.m. | 23 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... dep. | 9.10 | | | | 5.10 | |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | 9.19 | | | | 5.33 | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 9.24 | 10.55 | 12.35 | 2.40 | 5.42 | 7.13 |
| Kon Shang Mun .. arr. | 9.34 | 11.05 | 12.45 | 2.48 | 5.52 | 7.25 |
| Kon Shang Mun .. dep. | 9 37 | 11.12 | 12.47 | 2.50 | 5.56 | 7.28 |
| Kon Zen Chiao ... arr. | 9.50 | 11.25 | 1.00 | 3.03 | 6.09 | 7.41 |

*Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.*

# Auctions

# Business and Official Notices

# Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

having been favoured with instructions from

Mr. A. Plemenik

will sell at his residence

No. 9 Markham Park

on

**Today, the 15th Nov., at 10 p.m.**

The whole of the

**Good Household Furniture and Effects**

contained therein, comprising: Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed and Bathroom. including

one fine-tuned, upright Grand Piano by Kriebel, Berlin;

one large painter's easel, several paintings in oil.

Photographic apparatus, minor reflex, with Cooke lens.

## UNION CHURCH

LITERARY AND SOCIAL GUILD.

A LECTURE

by

Mr. G. H. COLE, M.S.C.

(of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.)

on

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM,

will be given in the Union Church Lecture Hall, this evening, at 8.45 p.m.

The lecture will be illustrated by interesting demonstrations.

Admission to Members by ticket, visitors' tickets $1.

A. H. H. REES, Hon. Sec.

11651

## HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

| | per ton |
|---|---|
| Hongay Anthracite Coal | $21.50 |
| Hankow „ „ | 21.00 |
| House Coal No. 1 | 13.00 |
| „ „ „ 2 | 12.50 |
| Kitchen Coal No. 1 | 12.00 |
| „ „ „ 2 | 11.50 |
| Fire wood 60 Bundles | 1.00 |
| Charcoal 2 Baskets | 1.00 |

COMPRADORE of Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft

WONG LEI FONG

Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.

11502

## COAL

| | Per ton. |
|---|---|
| Hongay Coal (Lumps) | $23.00 |
| Hankow „ (Nuts) | 22.00 |
| Shansi „ „ | 21.00 |
| Japan „ No. 1 | 13.00 |
| „ „ „ 2 | 12.00 |
| „ „ „ 3 | 11.00 |
| Kaiping Coke | 22.00 |
| „ Dust Coal | 9.00 |
| Charcoal 2 baskets for | 1.00 |
| Firewood 60 bundles for | 1.00 |

Prices include free delivery to any part of Shanghai.

Order Books on application.

Special terms to large consumers.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,

73 Range Road.

Telephone No. 3255.

## B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

PRICE LIST OF SCREENED HOUSE COAL

| | per ton |
|---|---|
| Hongay Coal (Lump) | $23.00 |
| Hankow Coal (Nuts) | 22.00 |
| Shansi Coal (Nuts) | 23.00 |
| Japan Coal (No. 1) | 13.50 |
| Japan Coal (No. 2) | 12.50 |
| Japan Coal (No. 3) | 11.50 |
| Charcoal, for 2 baskets | 1.10 |
| Firewood, 60 Bundles | 1.00 |

## BILL SMITH

*Bill Smith once visited Chinkiang,*
*And to leave that port caused many a pang,*
*For the men in that town continually serve*
*Their guests with the best, Crawford's "Special Reserve."*

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS THE SMOOTHEST SCOTCH KNOWN

**Ask Bill**

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**

Wine Merchants

Surprise Bargain !!

**Lady Grace and American Beauty**

The famous well fit American corsets laced front or back

Sizes 18 to 31

**$2.90**

at

**CANTOROVITCH'S Great Sale**

103 Broadway

## FOR SALE

About 100 lbs. knitting wools, Beehive, etc. Apply to Box No. 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

## INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on November 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

## The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors, held on the 27th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael Cents per Share, to be paid on and after 20th November, 1916, to Shareholders on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 20th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MEYER & MEASOR,

General Managers & Secretaries.

Shanghai, 27th October, 1916.

11473

**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9**

## HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

**Zung Lee & Sons**

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

**WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY**

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11577

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

## PHONE WEST 1234

**(Honigsberg's Garage)**

AND GET A CLOSED CAR.

Why ride in an open car and freeze to death?

We have roomy, comfortable, closed cars for hire, at the customary rate—$5.00 per hour. All new STUDEBAKER cars, with closed bodies.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.,

40 Bubbling Well Road.

11660

## KIANGWAN RACES

18th November, 1916.

FIRST SADDLING BELL at 1.00 p.m.

**Entrance Tickets: $1.00 each.**

**Special Trains:**

12.40 p. m. 1.20 p. m.

2.00 p. m. 2.10 p. m.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

11618

## THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西州杭

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine and there are no mosquitoes. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

## Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

## YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

## SPECIAL CALL

"Empress of Asia"

at

SHANGHAI

November 18th

Sailing for

**MANILA**

and

**HONGKONG**

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS

**J. R. SHAW**

General Agent,

Passenger Department.

Tel. 1668

## H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

Announce that Mr. F. Eitter is in charge of their Repair Department. Repairs and Electrical Work done accurately and promptly. Charges reasonable. Estimates furnished.

11660

## SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

**Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.**

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,

Manager.

11583

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

**No. 4 Canton Road**

**Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11**

## APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

**8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens**

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

## TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET: Very desirable offices in a new building near the Bund. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

VACANT, nicely furnished, large room, with dressing-room, bathroom and verandah. Board optional. English. 31 Boone Road.

11652 N 15

NICELY furnished bedroom, with bathroom and verandah, to let in English home. Also furnished attic. Apply 57 Range Road.

11654 N 17

TO LET. Immediately, one flat, furnished bed room, bath room, dining room, kitchen, telephone, etc Please apply to A22 N. Szechuen Road.

11634

TO LET, two well-furnished bedrooms, with verandah. Rent $40. Board if required. 7 Wayside Road.

11617

TO LET, room with bathroom and verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11546 N 18

## MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN lady wishes to teach Chinese ladies (with or without English), cooking, housekeeping, care of children, etc. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

11622-N 18

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED position, by specialist exporter, with solid references, using French, English, Russian and Japanese languages fluently. Neutral firms preferred. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

11605 N 17

AN English young lady, with five years' experience in Schools in England, wishes position in mission or Government school. Apply to No. 4237, 10 Woosung Road.

11609 N 17

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by gentleman, room and board with private family. Please state terms and apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

11655 N 17

WANTED by English family, well furnished flat or house. Central or Western district. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

11658 N 17

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for Vladivostock, governess or companion for American lady with 2 children. Write to Governess, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

11657 N 17

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11659 N 21

## DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given by expert teachers in modern ball-room dancing, introducing the latest craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

11514

## EDUCATIONAL

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